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HUNGARY'S OLAH ADDRESSES PACT MILITARY COUNCIL

LD210856 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] The 31st session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces is being held in Budapest. On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, our country's government, and the personnel of the Hungarian People's Army, Colonel General Istvan Olah, minister of defense, greeted the participants:

[Begin Olah recording] Today's session of the Joint Armed Forces Military Council has set for itself the important tasks that, in harmony with the decisions at the last sessions of the Political Consultative Committee and the Defense Ministers' Committee, will contribute to a significant degree to further increasing the battle readiness of the troops and staff of the Joint Armed Forces during the next 5 years, to developing their military technology and weaponry. In other words, they will contribute to further increasing the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact and to preserving the existing global balance of power. [end recording]

CSSR'S INDRA SPEAKS AT PARLIAMENTARIANS' MEETING

AU201336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 85 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Budapest (CTK correspondent) -- A meeting of representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact states was held in Budapest on Tuesday, 14 May, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact.

Comrade Alois Indra [CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman] said in his speech:

Our meetings have a good tradition; they have become an integral part of the comprehensive cooperation of our allied countries. Jointly adopted documents express the determination of our people to defend socialism and peace and take an active part in the cooperation and understanding among nations of the whole world. This, in our view, is useful support for the foreign policy of our communist parties. Therefore the Czechoslovak delegation, too, thanks the Hungarian comrades for the initiative to convene our current meeting and for its exemplary organization.

Together with the nations of the fraternal countries and with all progressive forces of the world, the Czechoslovak people celebrated last week the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany and the liberation of our country. We again expressed appreciation for the decisive share of the USSR, its people, and the Red Army in saving mankind from the fascist plague. All attemps to falsify history and belittle the USSR's role in World War II have common roots in whipped up anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. They serve to disorient the world public, to justify the dangerous policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles and undermine the activity of the peace movement. Thus, one's attitude to history is again a reliable yardstick of progressiveness or reactionariness....

Following the bitter experience of the period of bourgeois government, the Munich betrayal, and the terror-filled 6 years of Nazi occupation, our people decided to build a socialist society. The alliance with the USSR, its international authority, its economic and defensive strength have been our shield against imperialist interference in our internal affairs. They have enabled the Czechoslovak people to make use of the right of self-determination all the way to a free choice of social system. The anti-Soviet propaganda about some sort of "export or import of socialist revolution" is nonsensical.

The fate of Czechoslovakia was decided by its workers class, its people, its Communist Party. The political map of central and southeast Europe has been changed by the socio-political development in individual countries -- that is an irreversible reality!

The 40 years of peaceful life, the fact that imperalists did not succeed in unleashing another world war blaze, is, above all, due to the USSR and the Warsaw Pact as a political military union. It is generally known in what circumstances and with what objective the Warsaw Pact was founded. For the division of Europe into antogonistic blocs the imperialists are to blame, above all the United States, who gave NATO an offensive character. Our moral right and duty was to create conditions for the common defense of our allied countries. Our treaty is a union of a quite new type: It is founded on the principles of full equality, mutual comradely assistance, and comprehensive cooperation of its member-countries.

During the entire 30 years of the Warsaw Pact's existence, its member-countries have been making a great effort to assuage international tension, to find ways of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation among countries with different social systems. The Warsaw Pact's Political Consultation Committee submitted dozens of initiatives, whose purpose was to rid mankind of the Damocles Sword of another world war, which would -- with the existence of mass destruction weapons -- mean the destruction of the world. The persistence of the peace efforts of the USSR and its allies led to the CSCE. We will be marking the 10th anniversary of its successful culmination with the signing of the Helsinki Final Act on 1 August this year. We support the USSR's proposal that on this occasion the signatory states again express in Helsinki their will to overcome the dangerous tension and to develop peaceful cooperation and constructive principles in international life.

Unfortunately, all the Warsaw Pact's endeavor, including the proposals to simultaneously disband both political-military groupings, has not met with an adequate response from NATO. That also applies to the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee of 1983. The policy of the NATO member-states, and particularly the course of the current U.S. Administration, is characterized by attempts to upset military-strategic equilibrium and to gain superiority over the USSR and its allies. For this reason the United States to this day has not ratified the 1979 SALT II agreement. Therefore American intermediate-range missiles and cruise missiles are being deployed in some countries of Western Europe. And as if all that is not a mortal danger for mankind, the American ruling circles have decided to prepare a "star war." The incessant escalation of the feverish arms buildup makes peace increasingly fragile, it lowers the threshold of the potential for a nuclear war. Finally, not only in Europe, but on all continents, the United States arrogates to itself the right to interfere in the internal affairs of independent countries, and blackmails them with military threats or economic pressure. The latest example is the course that the Reagan government -- at variance with all rules of international relations -- practices vis-a-vis Nicaragua.

It is precisely the aggressive nature of the policy of the United States and its allies that produces the hotbed from which revanchism grows in the FRG and the wave of neofascism in some other countries. We, in the CSSR, are very sensitive to these phenomena; we cannot be convinced that what is involved are only "peripheral matters" that we allegedly should ignore. This is the more disconcerting because official FRG representatives are speaking in the same breath about the observance of the so-called Easter treaties and, at the same time, about some sort of "open German questions." They are proclaiming a desire for peace, but at the same time are taking part in rallies of revanchist organizations of the so-called expellees. We do not condemn these phenomena because we are affaid -- this is not 1938 and 1939 -- but we are interested in the situation in Europe not deteriorating, and we would like the inhabitants of the NATO countries to realize that neofascism and revanchism constitute a serious danger for them too.

To put it concisely: The imperialist policy is the cause of the current extraordinarily difficult international situation. Under these circumstances, the Czechoslovak people welcomed the meeting of the highest representatives of our allied countries in Warsaw on 26 April, where they signed the protocol on the extension of the Warsaw Pact. That act ensures Czechoslovak peace and security in the coming years. For us, Comrade Gustav Husak's words at the 16th CPCZ Congress are permanently valid: "The Warsaw Pact Organization plays an indispensible role in the common endeavor of the socialist countries to ensure mankind's peaceful future. We will continue contributing to perfecting the activity of its bodies, to further deepening the coordination of the foreign policy of the socialist states, as well as to our military-political union being able to reliably safeguard the achievements of our nations."

Together with its allies, the CSSR will continue to support the Soviet peace policy. In bilateral deliberations, as well as in international forums -- including the foreign contacts of our parliament -- we will strive to ease international tension. In differing social systems, we see no obstacle to political dialogue, to the development of economic and cultural cooperation on the generally recognized principles on which we build our socialist society.

We regard the necessary measure of vigilance and the preparations to defend our country and the interests of our entire community to be an integral part of our peaceful foreign policy. It was our own history that taught us that peace can be ensured only by determinedly resisting any possible aggressor. Therefore, we will do everything necessary for the Czechoslovak People's Army to be a reliable link of our common defense system, for its political and combat preparedness to be on the desired level.

According to our Constitution, prior to the ratification by the president of the Republic, the protocol on the extension of the Warsaw Pact's validity will be discussed by both chambers of the Federal Assembly at their next joint session. I assure you, esteemed comrades, that our deputies, in harmony with the will of their electorate, will voice unanimous agreement with the protocol.

On behalf of the Czechoslovak delegation, I express full support for the "Address to Nations, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries," which was adopted on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Our delegation agrees with the proposed text of the communique on today's meeting and recommends that we collectively identify ourselves in it with the proclamation of the highest USSR party and state agencies.

CEMA NUCLEAR POWER SESSION HELD IN SOFIA

AU211407 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- We have every reason to believe that the current session of the commission will also be effective and that the decisions adopted by it will be an important step towards the promotion of multilateral cooperation in the field of the nuclear power generation and the building of generation equipment, stated Mr. Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He was speaking at the 12th meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission for Nuclear Power Stations outfitting of the C.M.E.A. member-countries. The session is also attended by a delegation from Yugoslavia.

In his speech, Mr. Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and chairman of the intergovernmental commission, made a brief analysis of the development and prospects of the nuclear power generation in the C.M.E.A. member-countries.

The agenda includes issues related to the fulfillment of the program for the period up to the year 2000, the improvement of the quality of the equipment and the increase in the output of the nuclear power stations, etc. Matters, related to the agreement adopted in 1979 for the specialisation and cooperation of production and for mutual deliveries of equipment for the nuclear power stations will also be discussed.

The capacities of the nuclear power generating stations in the CMEA member-countries amount to 30 thousand megawatt. They generate 8 per cent of the total electric power. Thanks to the all-round assistance rendered by the Soviet Union, in Bulgaria this share amounts to 30 per cent.

Later Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the leaders of the delegations taking part in the session.

Mr. Grisha Filipov acquainted his guests with the topical tasks of Bulgaria's socio-economic development.

Mr. Aleksey Antonov informed him of the work of the commission and its tasks.

It was stressed that the current meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission for Nuclear Power Generating Stations Equipment will be a new step towards solving the energy problem which is in the spirit of last year's Moscow summit economic session.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES MEET IN MOSCOW

For Moscow PRAVDA reportage on the meeting of secretaries of central committees of the CEMA member-countries, including reports on their meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and on the communique issued at the end of the meeting, see the Communist Relations section of the 20 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON ANTONOV TRIAL

AU211956 Sofia BTA in English 1636 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- The investigation against the three Bulgarian nationals accused of complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II was conducted in a tendentious and biased manner. It violated a number of elementary juridical principles and international norms. It purposefully disregarded a number of facts which would have channelled the investigation in quite a different direction. The trial which is being prepared is turning from a juridical into a political event and into a slanderous campaign against the Bulgarian people.

These and other conclusions drawn in the report of the International Committee for Study and Information of the "Antonov Case" were quoted today at a press conference organised by the SOFIA PRESS AGENCY and by the National Committee in Defence of Sergey Antonov. It was attended by outstanding Bulgarian jurists as well as by Prof. Dr. Temkov, the physician observing Antonov's state of health.

Answering questions put by Bulgarian and foreign journalists, the jurists Radka Radeva and Associate Professor Kostadin Kochev pointed out that the Italian investigating authorities have violated one of the main aspects of the Italian Penal Code -- the presumption of innocence. No proofs of the guilt of Bulgarian national have been produced; only pieces of evidence are being spoken about which in no way can be regarded as sufficient ground for bringing a person to trial.

The two jurists stressed that the investigation has not paid sufficient attention to the materials produced by the defence and to the obligation of the respective bodies to categorically prove the guilt of the accused. The giving of publicity to Agca's slanders and the selective purposeful and systematic leaks of information are also a gross violation of the presumption of innocence. In this way influence is being exerted not only on the public opinion but also on that of the jurors.

Mr. Aleksandur Dospevski, juridical counsellor of Antonov, called attention upon a peculiarity of the Italian legal system -- the so-called "free-interrogation" of the accused related to the crime under investigation, which is the case of Agca. He pointed out that the Turkish terrorist was not sworn in and was thus relieved of the consequences of giving false evidence.

What is more, Agca's evidence cannot be regarded as trustworthy because he was many times given the lie to and the fact that he has been accused of committing one murder and of an attempt of committing another should also not be forgotten, Prof. Dr. Chudomir Goelminov added. In spite of the formulation "testis unus testis nullus", Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella decided to hand the case over to the court on the sole basis of Agca's evidence whom he himself defined as "a shifter" and "a native criminal".

The jurist Lyuben Kulishev pointed out that it is necessary to inquire into who manipulated Agca and to what extent he has been manipulated, which will throw light on existence of a plot against Bulgaria.

Prof. Dr. Mikhail Genovski stressed that the investigation obstinately refused to inquire further into some documentary tracks such as Agca's letters to the U.S. Embassy in Rome, tracks which would have led it to the real authors of the attempt and to the organisers of the slanderous campaign against Bulgaria.

The honorary chairman of the Union of the Jurists in Bulgaria, Prof. Boris Spasov, emphasised that Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella is trying to be conscientious in his conclusions but that he is obviously subjected to strong pressure. This is why, in spite of the doubts expressed by him as regards the "element of proof", he washed his hands and gave the court the right to pass a judgement on them. Prof. Boris Spasov recalled the inadmissable statements made by the Italian ministers of defence, justice and internal affairs in the parliament, which are an unequivocal attempt at predetermining the outcome of the case.

Prof Temkov described Antonov as a modest, noble and selfless man of high moral and ethical merits who in no way could have had anything to do with a terrorist act. At the same time he expressed concern over his state of health, seriously aggravated by the stress, and proposed for an international medical specialists commission to be organised bearing in mind that the trial may be prolonged. The trial is an act of paramount injustice towards this innocent man and threatens to inflict a serious physical and mental trauma, Prof. Temkov said.

MINISTERS MOVE AGAINST ILLEGAL BUILDING

AU212048 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a meeting to discuss a decision on ensuring the working people's weekend recreation and on decisive measures to be adopted against illegal construction and illegal appropriation of land belonging to the state.

The Council of Ministers is introducing strict rules in distributing land for agricultural purposes and regarding permission to build on this. The confiscation of illegally appropriated agricultural and forestry plots, as well as the prevention and destruction of illegally constructed weekend houses and other buildings is envisaged. Those officials who have allowed violations to occur in distributing land and in construction will be held strictly accountable and will be subject to penal and disciplinary sanctions.

Other questions connected with the preservation of state-owned land were also discussed at the Council of Ministers meeting, and the intensification of the struggle against illegal construction was dealt with.

A joint decision of the Council of Ministers and of the Fatherland Front National Council on the maintainance and modernization of housing and public buildings was also adopted. Planning in regard to maintenance and repair of buildings, providing construction and repair services to the population, and building up the material-technical base of economic enterprises belonging to the town development and municipal building departments will be decisively improved.

The aforementioned decision and amendments to the legal document in question will be published and explained in the near future.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY

AU212000 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- Consultations between the foreign affairs ministries of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR on issues of curbing the arms race, disarmament and other aspects of the activities of the international conferences and talks were held in Sofia on May 20 and 21.

The Bulgarian side to the consultations was represented by Mr. D. Kostov, ambassador and head of the "U.N. and Disarmament" Department and by other high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Soviet side was represented by Mr. V. F. Petrovskiy, minister of the collegium and head of the "International Organisations" Department with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and by other high-ranking officials of the USSR Embassy to Sofia.

REPORTAGE ON ASSEMBLY SPEECHES, DECLARATION

Zhivkov Submits Draft Law

AU201704 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 85 pp 1-2

["Draft Law on the Ratification of the Protocol on the Extension of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, Signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955"; submitted by Todor Zhivkov at the 17 May meeting of the 16th session of the Eighth National Assembly]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade National Assembly deputies: On 26 April 1985 a meeting took place in Warsaw, attended by high-ranking party and state leaders from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the PPR, the SR of Romania, the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the CSSR. As is known, during the meeting a protocol was signed on extending the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance among the Warsaw Pact member-countries, signed in the Polish capital on 14 May 1955.

The role and significance of the Warsaw Pact are historical. In rallying the military, political, and economic power of the socialist community countries, for over 30 years the Warsaw Pact has successfully fulfilled the lofty humanitarian tasks and goals for which it was established. Thanks to its existence, imperialism's efforts to liquidate socialism as a social system in one or the other country were foiled. There is even more -- the stands of the Warsaw Pact were steadily consolidated and it began to exert an ever growing, decisive effect upon the favorable development of international relations.

The chief characteristic feature of the foreign policy and international activities conducted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries is the constructive, peace-loving essence of this policy. The USSR and the other socialist countries are unrelentingly and consistently implementing their constructive policy, based on principle, of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. The contribution of our defensive military-political alliance to the preservation of European peace and the improvement of the general world atmosphere is decisive. The achievement of a military-strategic balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is an important achievement of our joint and active policy. The foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact contributes to the consolidation of the stands of all democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces on our planet.

The Warsaw Pact has a lasting significance for the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and represents a reliable guarantee for our national independence, for the inviolability of our state borders, for the defense of our socialist achievements, and for the further construction of a developed socialist society. For the first time in its history our country is linked to a multilateral treaty, which happily coordinates its national interests with the interests of the other socialist countries, with the interests of the worldwide socialist community.

Today, when the imperialist forces are developing and implementing new programs for the production of various types of offensive weapons, when they are conducting intense preparations for waging "star wars," when, to put it concisely, they are doing everything to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance, the danger threatening our countries' security, as well as peace in Europe and in the world, is considerably growing. This makes it vitally necessary to further consolidate the unity of the fraternal, socialist countries, as well as to improve their political and military cooperation.

Basing themselves on these motivating factors the high-ranking party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-countries decided to extend the term of validity of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty for another 20 years, with the possibility of extending it for 10 additional years. This is the noble goal that inspired the signing of the extension protocol on 26 April 1985 in Warsaw.

The signing of this historic document is an expression of our collective readiness and resolve to persist in our coordinated efforts and actions, to defend and consolidate the positions of socialism on the international scene, as well as to strengthen the stand of peace throughout the world.

Esteemed Comrade National Assembly deputies, in taking into consideration the fact that the Warsaw Pact was ratified by the National Assembly on 28 May 1955, and on the basis of Section 13, Article 78 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I propose:

that the National Assembly discuss and vote on the submitted draft law for the ratification of the protocol on the extension of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed on 14 May 1955 in Warsaw.

Balev Speaks on Proposal

AU201733 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May p 2

[Report on speech delivered by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, at 16 May opening session of the National Assembly on Todor Zhivkov's proposal to ratify the protocol on the extension of the Warsaw Pact]

[Text] On behalf of the BCP parliamentary group I have been assigned the task of expressing full support for the proposal submitted by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the ratification of the protocol for extending the term of the Warsaw Pact, Milko Balev, National Assembly deputy pointed out.

The report submitted presents a concise, deeply meaningful, and extensive explanation of this proposal and provides a correct analysis from the class point of view in regard to the historical role played by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955.

The report contains a realistic evaluation of the contemporary conclusions, inspired by a profound sense of responsibility, about our participation in the struggle to rescue human civilization from thermonuclear disaster, for lasting peace and security on our planet.

Throughout the 30 years that have passed since the signing of the Warsaw Pact, this organization has become a permanent source of constructive ideas about peace and understanding among peoples from different social systems; it has become a chief factor in the positive influence upon the development of international relations. The role of the USSR is of particular importance in this context. The USSR has once more, through CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, submitted important peace proposals. A new expression of this policy is represented by the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed as follows: "For the last 40 years the world has been preserved from the horrors of a new worldwide, military conflagration. All those who cherish the ideals of peace and international understanding have contributed to this. However, if the peoples today enjoy such a great asset, the chief credit for this has been earned by the socialist community, by the Warsaw Pact. Our defense organization, for the last 30 years, has been the main guarantee for preserving our historical achievements, for peace in Europe, and for life on this earth. For the sake of this great ideal our political, defense alliance will henceforth also strengthen. It is a reliable barrier stopping the aggressive plans of imperialism; it represents a powerful shield for our security, our national independence, and sovereignty.

The aggressive imperialist forces are still pursuing their arms race by relying on the latest technologies; they are preparing to transfer this arms race to outer space; they are striving to disrupt the existing military strategic balance to their own advantage, to destroy the world where real socialism exists, and to implement their illusionary plan for world domination.

Precisely all these reasons make it necessary to extend the Warsaw Pact's term. At the Warsaw conference of high-ranking party and state leaders of the member-countries, our first leaders signed a protocol on this subject on 26 April 1985. As long as the aggressive NATO bloc exists, as long as European and world peace are jeopardized, the socialist states are morally obligated, as their conscience dictates to them, as the communist and human responsibility demands, to consolidate their political, economic, and military cooperation, and to defend the fate of peace throughout the world.

Under conditions of peace, in implementing the Leninist April line, in overcoming objective and subjective difficulties, the party and people achieved great historical successes in building mature socialism.

We are now facing the 13th BCP Congress -- a remarkable, new event in our lives. We are now facing much work and many deeds for the benefit of our people, for the triumph of communism on Bulgarian soil.

We shoulder great responsibility and the glorious task of setting an example for the 20th century, the example of a small country that has achieved great successes in its development. The great task can be implemented only in an atmosphere of peace. This is why peace is essential for our domestic and international policy.

The Bulgarian people have lived through numerous dramatic, historic events throughout the centuries. Nevertheless, our strong will and readiness not to let them repeat themselves have been greater. The eyes of the Bulgarian Communists and of all our people are turned toward the future. However, the future cannot be achieved with nuclear missiles, but with peaceful deeds and through peaceful methods.

This is precisely why the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria put his signature to the protocol extending the Warsaw Pact.

This is precisely why the Bulgarian Communists are unanimously backing this signature.

This is precisely why this signature is backed by the members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front members, by Komsomol members, and by Bulgarian women, by the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, and by the members of the Ministry of Interior, as well as by all our people.

With this signature the Bulgarian workers class, the agricultural workers, and the people's intelligentsia are unanimously expressing their firm resolve to live and build up their new world in cooperation and friendship with the other fraternal socialist countries, in peace and cooperation with all peoples in the Balkan, in Europe, and throughout the world. With the National Assembly's ratification of the protocol on the extension of the Warsaw Pact, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will place its signature next to the signature of its great son, Todor Zhivkov, and will thus confirm that the Warsaw Pact is reliably serving the great cause of socialism and peace.

On behalf of the BCP parliamentary group I call upon all National Assembly deputies to vote unanimously for the extension of the Warsaw Pact's term. The speaker stated in conclusion.

Assembly Declaration

AU201531 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 85 pp 1, 3

["Declaration of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" adopted by the 16th session of the Eighth National Assembly on 16 May]

[Text] The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at its 16th session discussed the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

The National Assembly fully approves of and highly appreciates this political document of exceptional importance as a constructive and new contribution of the USSR to the struggle for the elimination of the nuclear threat and for a positive change in international relations for the sake of peace. The National Assembly pays tribute to the extraordinary heroism of the Soviet people, who in sacrificing the lives of 20 million people and suffering immense material damage inflicted a devastating defeat upon the aggressors and achieved a great victory over Hitlerite fascism and militarism.

In expressing its appreciation for the contribution of the peoples and armies of the anti-Hitler coalition, for the soldiers of the resistance movement, and for all anti-fascist and democratic forces, the National Assembly stressed the decisive role of the USSR and of its Armed Forces in defeating fascism. Four decades following the most destructive war in history the grateful generations still remember and will always remember the lessons of this war and the price of the great victory that liberated the peoples of the world and restored their hopes for a peaceful future.

The National Assembly entirely shares the conclusion drawn in the appeal that we must wage a resolute and joint struggle against the aggressor before a conflagration erupts.

For 40 years European peoples have been living in peace. As a result of the constant efforts devoted by the USSR and the other socialist community countries, as a result of the peace-loving efforts of sober-minded statesmen in the West, the foundations of detente and of useful cooperation were laid down in the aforementioned period. And the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems are increasingly asserting themselves.

In 1985 the peoples of Europe will mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki, which was the result of the collective efforts of the participating states. The Helsinki Final Act confirmed that there is no sensible alternative for solving controversial international problems, regardless of how complicated they may be -- no alternative other than frank and honest negotiations based on the principles of equality and equal security.

The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria firmly supports the conviction expressed in the appeal that war is not inevitable and that detente and business-like cooperation must be a natural and permanent state of human life.

The positive changes that appeared in Europe and the world throughout the seventies are seriously menaced by the dangerous and tense situation created by the aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, by their efforts to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance and to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization. The militarist policy of the United States and NATO is expressed in forcing the arms race, in rearmament, and in the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, as well as in a number of other aggressive actions of the imperialist forces. Washington's plans to transfer the arms race to outer space are particularly dangerous for the world's future.

The revanchist circles in the West, which cannot resign themselves to the results of World War II and which are questioning the historical agreements of Yalta and Potsdam, as well as the political-territorial realities in Europe, and more and more openly manifesting their insolence.

The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria denounces the attempts of the imperialist forces to conceal their aggressive intentions under the cover of the so-called Soviet military threat. War and aggression are totally alien to socialism and are in contradiction to the very essence of socialist society. They are hostile to our goals and ideals.

Along with this, the USSR and the other socialist community member-countries are resolved not to tolerate the disruption of the military-strategic balance existing between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO.

The National Assembly unanimously supports the appeal to do everything possible in order to prevent the arms race in outer space and on earth, to restrict, limit, and fully destroy nuclear arms, and to bring about universal and full disarmament. The National Assembly welcomes the proposals contained in the appeal aimed at the consolidation of the international atmosphere. In this connection the National Assembly declares itself in favor of freeing Europe from nuclear weapons and insists upon implementing the ideas of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in other areas of the continent.

The National Assembly insists upon a just and lasting settlement of existing conflicts and on the liquidation of hotbeds of tension in the world by peaceful means, and on the solution of the problems connected with the reorganization of international economic relations on a just democratic basis.

The National Assembly declares that socialist Bulgaria will in the future continue to act in support of the struggle against social and national oppression, for true democracy and equality, and for the true rights and freedoms of man, regardless of race, sex, language, and religion.

The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria stresses the great importance of the United Nations Organization in maintaining international peace and security, and declares itself in favor of enhancing the role of this organization in international life and of implementing the goals and principles proclaimed in its Charter.

The appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers found wide response among all citizens of our country. As the exponent of the Bulgarian people's aspirations and will, the National Assembly wholeheartedly joins the call contained in the Soviet appeal for joint actions to stop the slide toward the abyss of nuclear disaster, to block the path toward a new war, and to contribute to the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons.

The National Assembly declares that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with its Warsaw Pact allies and with all peace-loving and democratic forces throughout the world, will also in the future persist in the struggle for peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe, and all over the world, for detente and disarmament, and for the preservation of human life and of the vital strength of our planet.

ZHIVKOV TO LEAD DELEGATION TO DPRK 'END OF MAY'

AU201631 Sofia BTA in English 1627 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, will make an official and friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the end of May, 1985 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF GHANA'S OBENG PUBLISHED

AU201453 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 85 p 8

["Joint Communique on the Official and Friendly Visit of Paul Victor Obeng, Coordination Secretary of the Provisional Council on the National Defense of the Republic of Ghana, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria (13-16 May 1985"); spelling of names of Ghanaian delegation members as published]

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Paul Victor Obeng, coordination secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, made an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 13 to 16 May 1985.

The high-ranking Ghanaian guest laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of Bulgaria.

Paul Victor Obeng, coordination secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to whom he conveyed friendly greetings and wishes on behalf of Captain Jerry John Rawlings, head of state and chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council. Questions of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting, which took place in a warm atmosphere. Comrade Todor Zhivkov renewed the invitation to Captain Jerry John Rawlings to visit Bulgaria at a time convenient to him.

The coordination secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council reviewed many industrial, economic, cultural, and tourist sites, and was acquainted with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in constructing the developed socialist society. Everywhere the high guest was accorded cordial hospitality, an expression of the friendly feelings of solidarity between our countries' peoples.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the coordination secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, held official talks. The following persons took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Ivan Sakarev, first deputy chairman of construction and territorial-settlement organization and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Ghanaian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation; Luchzar Avramov, chairman of the Bulgarian Association on Tourism and Leisure; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade; Georgi Menov, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union; and Kostadin Gyaurov, Bulgarian ambassador to the Republic of Ghana.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Ghanian side: Dr Ben 'Abdallah, secretary for culture and tourism of the Provisional National Defense Council; Colonel Franc Adzhiemphra, special agricultural aide to the secretary of the Provisional Council of National Defense; Kwabena Va-Duodu, deputy secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Tete Tauya, charge d'affaires at the Ghanaian Embassy in Sofia; and John Kofi Kudzodzi, first secretary at the Ghanian Embassy in Sofia.

During their talks Grisha Filipov and Paul Victor Obeng briefed each other on the situation in their countries and on the tasks solved at the present stage. They reviewed the state of bilateral relations and the prospects of further expanding and strengthening them.

Grisha Filipov briefed the high guest on the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. He also informed the high guest on the role of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in maintaining international peace and security, and in reducing international tension.

Paul Victor Obeng highly evaluated the great achievements of the Bulgarian people in all areas of life, attained under the BCP leadership in the process of constructing the developed socialist society.

He expressed satisfaction with the consistent and principled foreign policy of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation which the People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting in Europe and the world, and more specifically, in the Balkans.

Paul Victor Obeng highly evaluated the solidarity and support rendered by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the just struggle of the peoples for national liberation and independence.

For his part Paul Victor Obeng informed about the achievements of the Ghanaian Revolution in strengthening the political and economic independence of the country, and about the decisive measures adopted under the leadership of the Provisional National Defense Council on consolidating the democratic forces and strengthening the unity of the people around the national restoration program in the interest of the broad people's masses. As far as African problems are concerned, he stressed the contribution of the Republic of Ghana to the liberation struggle in the southern part of the continent and to protecting the unity of the OAU.

Comrade Grisha Filipov highly evaluated the successes of the friendly Ghanian people achieved under the leadership of the Provisional National Defense Council in implementing the progressive political, social, and economic programs. He noted the efforts made to improve the situation of the working people.

He stressed the contribution of the Republic of Ghana in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and evaluated its role in strengthening the OAU and solving Africa's problems along the road of negotiations.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of the traditionally good and friendly relations between Bulgaria and Ghana and confirmed their willingness to expand their political, economic, and cultural relations.

They confirmed their common willingness and readiness to further develop mutually beneficial economic cooperation on a long-lasting basis. The work of the joint Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Bulgaria and Ghana was positively evaluated.

It was agreed that the two countries will expand cooperation between social organizations.

The following documents were signed during the visit:

-- a protocol on further expanding economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Ghana;

-- a plan on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of Ghana for the period 1985-1987.

The two government leaders reviewed the present international situation and noted with satisfaction that their countries hold identical positions on the most important international issues.

The two countries expressed serious concern over the deterioration of the international situation. They consider that the attempts of the imperialist forces to achieve military superiority represent a serious threat to international peace and security.

The two sides stressed that the most important problem now faced by mankind is preventing nuclear catastrophe, stopping the arms race, and not allowing it to be transferred into space.

They expressed the conviction that international relations should be returned to their normal state through a policy of realism and a businesslike and constructive approach in solving international issues.

The two sides stressed the importance of the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States, and expressed the hope that concrete agreements will be achieved.

Noting the world historical significance of the antifascist forces' victory in World War II, the two sides expressed the conviction that it is necessary that all peace-loving peoples and their governments adopt measures on decreasing tension and protecting world peace. They greet every initiative that pursues this goal.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Paul Victor Obeng paid a special attention to the situation in Africa.

They noted with satisfaction the increasing role of the African countries in the international arena, and their contribution to the struggle to liquidate colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and to protect world peace and security. It was ascertained that, despite the various obstacles the hostile forces put in front of the African countries, they continue to strengthen their political independence and struggle for economic independence.

The two government leaders expressed serious concern in connection with the tension created by the disgraceful South African regime of apartheid and decisively condemned the act of repression, conducted by this regime in the country, as well as its policy of destabilizing neighboring countries. They noted that the arrogance of the Pretoria regime is a result of the support the regime continues to receive from its allies. They pointed out that the actions of the racist regime and its supporters represent a threat to international peace and security.

Comrades Grisha Filipov and Paul Victor Obeng again confirmed their support for the struggle of the Frontline States, which are defending their independence.

The two countries confirmed their unreserved support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress to liquidate the shameful system of apartheid and to achieve freedom and independence. They demanded strict observation of the general and obligatory sanctions imposed by the UN against the Pretoria regime, and its complete isolation. They declared that it is necessary to put an end to the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa and expressed full support for the peoples' struggle for freedom and national independence under the leadership of the South-West African Peoples' Organization -- their sole legal representative -- and demanded the immediate and unconditional application of Resolution 435 (1978) of the UN Security Council, without artificially connecting this resolution with issues that have nothing to do with it.

The two countries condemned the decision of the Pretoria regime to create the so-called Transitional Government of Namibia. They consider this an attempt to deny the right of self-determination and national independence of the people of Namibia, and a crude violation of UN decisions.

The two countries noted the important role played by the OAU in defending the interests of the African peoples struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The two countries stressed the important role of the movement of nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism, to strengthen international peace and security, and for understanding and cooperation among peoples.

Grisha Filipov and Paul Obeng rejected the attempts to use economic relations as an instrument of political pressure and interference in states' internal affairs. They confirmed the right of every people to dispose of their national and natural resources, and they supported the demands and efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic order based on the principles of equality, justice, and democracy.

The two sides confirmed their support for the principles incorporated in the UN Charter and confirmed their willingness to cooperate in further strengthening the role of the world organization in strengthening peace and cooperation throughout the world.

The two government leaders expressed deep satisfaction with the results of their negotiations and expressed their conviction that this visit of Paul Victor Obeng, coordination secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, is a contribution to further strengthening and expanding the two countries' relations.

Paul Victor Obeng, coordination secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, expressed gratitude to Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the warm hospitality rendered to him during his visit in Bulgaria, and invited Comrade Grisha Filipov to visit the Republic of Ghana at a convenient time. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

PLO'S QADDUMI MET BY IVANOV ON ARRIVAL

AU210733 Sofia BTA in English 0714 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- Mr. Farouq Qaddumi, head of the P.L.O.'s Political Department, arrived here last night at the invitation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The guest was met at the airport by Mr. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

YORDANOV RECEIVES PDRY MINISTER OF CULTURE

AU162013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] On 16 May Comrade Georgi Yordanov received Rashid Muhammad Thabit, PDRY minister of culture and tourism. A friendly talk was conducted on expanding cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and the PDRY. It was pointed out that developing the two countries' relations serves the cause of peace and corresponds with the agreements reached between the two countries' top leaders.

OFFICIAL TALKS HELD WITH SANDINIST DELEGATION

AU162108 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] On 16 May at the Lozenets Residence, official talks between the delegations of the Fatherland Front National Council and the Sandinist Committee for the Defense of Nicaragua took place. The delegations were led by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski and (Leticia Herera). The two delegations briefed each other on the activities of the two organizations and on the tasks they are solving at the present stage. They discussed the possibilities of developing bilateral cooperation. The leaders of the two delegations signed an agreement on cooperation until 1990, which envisages the exchange of delegations, working groups, and information, and expanding cultural exchange.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

AU211932 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received a delegation of the British Parliament on a visit to this country. Stressing the paramount importance of the cooperation between the parliaments of different countries in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for consolidating trust among the peoples, the two sides to the talks pointed out that with the good relations between them the parliaments of Bulgaria and Great Britain also contribute to this end. At the same time it was pointed out that the activation of Bulgaro-British parliamentary contacts, for which there are possibilities, would influence the broadening of cooperation between the two countries in other spheres too.

The British parliamentary delegation was also received by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister for foreign affairs, with whom they had talks on issues of the bilateral relations and on some issues of the international situation. Assessing Bulgaro-British relations as good Mr Lyuben Gotsev pointed out that the highest point in these relations was the visit to Bulgaria paid by the British foreign minister, Sir Geoffry Howe, a few months ago. He said the economic cooperation which is most active has been stepped up after the visit.

Answering questions put to him, Mr Lyuben Gotsev set forth Bulgaria's stand on the ideas for creating nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Balkans and in northern Europe, on the new Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and on the situation in Central America.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES VLAJKOVIC ON ELECTION

AU201446 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent a telegram to Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on occasion of his election to this post. The telegram expresses sincere congratulations and wishes for fruitful work.

I take this opportunity to confirm our readiness to continue in joint efforts and to contribute to the further development of comprehensive cooperation between our two socialist neighboring countries in the interest of both the Yugoslav and the Bulgarian peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace in the Balkans and throughout the world, the telegram points out.

HUSAK REELECTED PRESIDENT BY FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

LD220954 [Editorial Report] Czechoslovak radios link up at 0745 GMT on 22 May to broadcast a live relay of the 17th session of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations and Chamber of People, convened to elect the CSSR president, at Vladislav Hall in Prague Castle.

At 0802 GMT, Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra delivers a brief opening speech welcoming Council of Ministers Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. He notes that President Gustav Husak is being reelected on the 40th anniversary of liberation, and goes on to describe Husak.

At 0809 GMT, Premier Strougal proposes the election of Gustav Husak as CSSR president, and discusses at length Husak's personal background and contributions to the development of the CSSR. His speech ends at 0832 GMT.

At 0835, Indra declares the elections for president of the Republic open, and at 0850, Indra says that Husak has been unanimously elected CSSR president.

At 0900, Gustav Husak arrives in Vladislav Hall. He is welcomed by Indra, and takes the presidential oath. He is then congratulated by Indra and Strougal, and leaves the hall amid applause.

At 0909 GMT, the live relay ends.

Previous Endorsement Reported

LD211016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpt] The Central Committee of the CSSR National Front is in session in Prague today. Lubos Lidicky, our correspondent, describes the deliberations:

[Lidicky] Members of the CSSR National Front Central Committee have gathered here to examine the proposal for the joint candidate of the CPCZ and the National Front for the post of president of the Republic, who will be elected by a joint session of both chambers of the Federal Assembly meeting tomorrow in the Vladislav Hall of Prague Castle.

The recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee for the joint candidate was conveyed to those present by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee.

He proposed Comrade Gustav Husak to be the joint candidate for the post of president of our Republic. This decision met with approving prolonged applause of the participants in the session.

Nomination Details Reported

LD211445 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 May 85

[Report by Lubos Lidicky from the 21 May meeting of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front in Prague -- live or recorded]

[Text] The Central Committee of the National Front just a little while ago unanimously nominated Gustav Husak as the joint candidate for the post of president of the Republic and recommended that he be elected to the top state post at tomorrow's session of the Federal Assembly.

Twenty-five speakers participated in the discussion. Representatives of political parties and social and recreational organizations as well as members of the National Front Central Committee spoke. It was heard from the discussion platform a number of times that the election of the Republic's president is the top state act and an important event in the life of the society. It is pleasing to know, it has been said, that a candidate who enjoys the trust, respect, and esteem of the people is being proposed for the top state post. Each speech that unanimously supported the nomination of Comrade Gustav Husak as the single and joint candidate for the post of president of the Republic met with prolonged applause of the participants, the members of the National Front Central Committee, and guests. They did the same when the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee was conveyed by Jozef Lenart, member of its Presidium and deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee, who said, among other things:

[Begin Lenart recording] Comrades: The work and effort Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, devotes to our common cause is an expression of the revolutionary continuity of his life and work as a devoted patriot and internationalist. In the deep understanding of his life and work as Leninist revolutionary, we can also find the answer to the question: How could Comrade Husak play such an outstanding role in our revolutionary movement and in the struggle of our people? What has conditioned his personality as a revolutionary and a statesman? The answer no doubt dwells in his human characteristics, abilities, and personal character. We see these qualities, however, linked with and magnified by his participation in the revolutionary movement. We recall with respect that Comrade Gustav Husak belongs to that generation of revolutionary communists who, led by Klement Gottwald, were inspired by the example of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the builders of the first socialist state. They have acknowledged Leninist teaching unconditionally, have mastered it, and have headed the struggle against capitalism. They led the national liberation struggle of our people and prepared the victory of the national and democratic revolution. Also, under the leadership of the CPCZ, they laid the foundations of socialism in our country.

In this context, we can rightly see, understand, and appreciate the historical role played by Comrade Husak in turning-points and vital moments of the modern history of nations. This was so in the period of preparation and in the course of the unforgettable Slovak national uprising, the heroic struggle of the people against fascism and for a new social and nationally just CSSR. Then, Comrade Husak, asserting the Leninist orientation of the broadest antifascist front, headed by the working class, together with Karol Smidke and Ladislav Novomesky, was in the leadership of the Communist Party in Slovakia. This was also the case in the period of the political crisis in Slovakia in 1947 and February 1948. Comrade Husak, proceeding from the creative application of Leninist reaching on the growth of the revolution, the application worked out by the leadership of the party led by Klement Gottwald, contributed significantly to the uniting of patriotic, progressive forces in the National Front of that time, to the defeat of the reactionary bourgeoisie, and to the final victory of the working class and other working people. He acknowledges unequivocally and unconditionally the task and goals of the socialist construction, and he has given his initiative, ideas, and deeds to their implementation.

Even in the exceptionally difficult period of his life when he was falsely accused and incriminated and unlawfully sentenced, he remained a communist, a Czechoslovak patriot, and an internationalist. He did not hesitate for a moment in his conviction that a better future belongs to the working people of the CSSR. He hoped for the further prosperity of socialism.

It was logical, as I have already said, that even in the most difficult periods of threats to the revolutionary achievements of working people, it was precisely Comrade Husak, keeping in mind the Leninist appeal to defend the power of workers and peasants to the end, who spoke with resolute courage in support of the cause of working people and headed the Marxist-Leninist forces in overcoming the crisis and strengthening socialism.

The April [1969] session of the CPCZ Central Committee at which Comrade Husak was appointed to head the party marked the beginning of a period that, by its results, ranks among the most successful stages of the socialist construction in our country.

Comrades, Comrade Husak was elected President of the CSSR for the first time in 1975. During his entire time as head of state, he has embodied the continuity of the policy of peace, democracy, and socialism, based on the creative application of Marxism-Leninism. I would like to stress that the Leninist approach is characteristic for Comrade Husak also in the solution of today's and future tasks of the development of the society. Proceeding from the horizons of building advanced socialism, he combines the ability of sober and realistic appreciation of the present and the prospects of the development and maturity of our society. It is namely in this spirit that our party approaches the preparation of its 17th congress, the drafting of proposals for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and the long-term plans until the year 2000. When dealing each day with matters great and small, Comrade Husak focuses on the effort to improve the conditions of people's lives. It is namely in the interest of this effort that he places a great emphasis on the rational and most efficient utilization of all our resources and on the creation of new resources, above all linking the advantages of socialism with achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, as well as with an increased utilization of the possibilities of the socialist economic integration with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries. Comrade Husak sees -- as the main resource of our advancement's decisive force in the most fruitful development of initiative, work, and public activity of the broad strata of our people -- trust in people, consultation with them, use of their wisdom, and inspiration from their great deeds. This has been and is the credo of all the activity of Comrade Husak.

With the knowledge of the challenging tasks of the present stage, the initiative and activity of people's masses are growing. Comrade Husak stresses as the logical necessity the increasing mission of the entire National Front and the political system. In this way we, in present-day conditions, implement and develop the heritage of the national-liberation movement and the victorious February, which confirmed the strength and vitality of the National Front as the union of the broadest strata of working people from towns and villages. He is making great efforts for the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to fulfill its leading role in this system and the entire society and to be a guarantee of a constant development of achievements of socialism, a driving force for the optimum utilization of all its possibilities for the further material and spiritual development of the society, collectives and each individual.

Allow me to say finally that we all, who are in a regular working contact with Comrade Husak in the leadership of the party, in a joint solution of problems, respect his sincere and comradely attitude as much as the high demands he places on colleagues and his prudence and determination. We voice the conviction that today's deliberations of the National Front Central Committee will support the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee for the nomination of Comrade Husak as the single and joint candidate of the entire National Front for the post of president of the CSSR to be recommended to the Federal Assembly of the CSSR.

We are deeply convinced that Comrade Gustav Husak in the post of CSSR president will contribute significantly to the further development of our socialist country and that our working people under the leadership of the CPCZ will achieve new successes and victories on the path of the building of an advanced socialist society. [applause] [end recording]

SINDERMANN WILL NOT VISIT BONN FOR TIME BEING

DW220743 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 22 May 85 p 1

[Helmut Loelhoeffel report: "Jenninger Is Irritated"]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 May -- The GDR Government officially informed Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger on 20 May that People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann does not want to come to Bonn for the time being. A diplomat of the GDR's permanent mission informed the office of the Bundestag president that the visit "cannot take place now." Despite considerable reservations on the part of the CDU/CSU faction, Jenninger (CDU) has been prepared to meet SED Politburo member Sindermann, but not in the parliament building.

CHEMICAL MINISTER MEETS IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD220931 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0802 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Tehran, 22 May (ADN) -- The economic negotiations between government delegations from the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Iran were concluded successfully in Tehran on Wednesday. As their result, Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry, and Gholam Reza Shaf'i minister for industries, signed a protocol on the expansion of mutually advantageous economic relations and on the areas of future cooperation.

Dr Wyschofsky conducted talks with leading Iranian personalities during his visit. Before his departure, he was received by Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi. Both politicians spoke in favor of decisive measures against the arms build-up and confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism and against its policy of intervention in the various regions. They agreed that the preconditions for deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two states were created by the economic negotiations.

During their stay, the GDR Government delegation visited important industrial enterprises in the vicinity of Tehran.

HOFFMANN MEETS SWEDEN'S DEFENSE OFFICIALS

LD211754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Stockholm, 21 May (ADN) -- A GDR military delegation headed by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, was received this afternoon by Premier Olof Palme and Deputy Premier Ingvar Carlsson at the Swedish government building in Stockholm. In the meeting, both sides reaffirmed their satisfaction with the two states and armies' successfully developing friendly contacts and relations and at the good economic cooperation.

The participants in the talk stressed that last summer's meeting between Olof Palme and Erich Honecker in Stralsund had helped consolidate the two states' relations. The Swedish defense minister, Anders Thunborg, and the GDR ambassador to Sweden, Manfred Schmidt, took part in the talk.

Official talks began the same day in the Defense Ministry. There was a meeting this afternoon with the commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces, General Lennart Ljung. Anders Thunborg gave a dinner this evening at the Berga Officers' Academy in honor of the guests.

The GDR military delegation had been welcomed at Stockholm-Arlanda Airport at lunchtime today by Defense Minister Anders Thunborg. Army General Heinz Hoffmann is repaying a visit the Swedish defense minister made to the GDR last June. At a dinner in honor of the GDR military delegation, the Swedish defense minister expressed his pleasure at being able to welcome his GDR counterpart to Sweden for the first time. Since his visit to the GDR last year, military relations between the two states have developed well. Despite difference social systems, there are many concurring views between Sweden and the GDR. Small and medium-sized states, too, through an active foreign policy and through constructive proposals, can have an influence on disarmament and detente, Anders Thunborg said.

In his reply, Army General Heinz Hoffmann gave an assurance that the GDR will continue to help maintain peace. Both countries had considerable power in this endeavor, which should be brought to bear more strongly.

CULTURE, SCIENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH INDIA

LD212301 East Berlin ADN International Servcie in German 1820 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- The readiness to expand further and deepen the friendly relations between the GDR and India was reaffirmed Tuesday in Berlin by GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and Y.S. Das, secretary of the Department of Culture of the Indian Ministry of Education and Culture.

During the talk, Oskar Fischer praised India's work at the head of the Nonaligned Movement for peace, disarmament, and international cooperation. He spoke of Erich Honecker's greetings message to Rajiv Gandhi that expressed the GDR's support for the "Delhi Declaration." The work of India and its prime minister against the strategies of nuclear deterrence and the militarization of space have the full agreement of the GDR.

On the same day Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Gerd Koenig and Secretary Y.S. Das signed a working plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the GDR and India in the years 1985-1987.

The Indian guest was also received by Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann for a talk on bilateral cooperation in the cultural field.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES VLAJKOVIC ON ELECTION

AU191945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following congratulatory telegram to Belgrade to Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the State Presidency of the SFRY:

Esteemed Comrade Vlajkovic: On the occasion of your election as president of the SFRY Presidency, I extend to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, as well as on my own behalf.

At the same time, I express the firm conviction that the universal and friendly relations between the GDR and the SFRY will receive further important impulses.

I also express the firm conviction that they will continue to intensify for the benefit of our peoples and states in the interest of peace and socialism.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Vlajkovic, creative energy in your responsible activity, and the friendly Yugoslav peoples new successes in the building of socialism.

WEST DEPICTING ANIMAL HUNT AS BORDER SHOOTING

LD211045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0930 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- The Western mass media have been indulging since Monday in detailed reports about an alleged incident at the GDR's frontier with Berlin (West), in which, as is stated, "a person was shot dead." The whole story, which has been whipped up by the press, is a lie from A to Z. The fact is: Members of a hunting society were hunting from a platform in the area between the settlements of Falkenhoehe and Albrechtshof and the GDR-Berlin (West) state frontier between 1830 and 2100 on 19 May. At around 1945 one of the huntsmen fired three shots from his hunting gun around 250 meters away from the state frontier and bagged a roebuck. In the time between 2000 and 2030, a huntsman bagged a wild boar with a shot around 1,500 meters north of this spot. The game which had been killed was loaded onto the trailer of a Wartburg car and transported off to the Falkensee slaughterhouse.

A roebuck and a wild boar served as an excuse to spread lies. However, one must ask why responsible sources in the West play along instead of informing themselves. Such practices certainly do not serve the process of detente.

KROLIKOWSKI, SIEBER RECEIVE SRV FOREIGN MINISTER

AU201444 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 May 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Vo Dong Giang, SRV minister of foreign affairs, is paying a working visit to the GDR. He was cordially welcomed at the Berlin-Schoenfeld airport by Herbert Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary, and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other personalities.

On 16 May consultants on the problems related to international developments, particularly the struggle for securing peace, and to bilateral relations between the two states began between Herbert Krolikowski and Vo Dong Giang. On the same day Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, received Vo Dong Giang for talks. Vo Dong Giang expressed gratitude on behalf of the Vietnamese party-state leadership for the multifaceted solidarity always shown to the SRV.

MSZMP LEADERS SPEAK AT ELECTION RALLIES

Grosz Emphasizes Continuity

LD212051 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- At an election rally held in Budapest Tuesday Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, gave a speech.

He discussed the main political line of the party, the continuity and renewal of its policy, consistency of its principles, flexibility of practice and the contemporary interpretation of the struggle on two fronts.

Grosz recalled that in 1956 the party had the strength to take action against extremists, maintain socialist values, and break with the errors of the past. It simultaneously protected and confirmed traditional genuine socialist principles and developed an entirely new practice. "We have to accept continuity and renewal simultaneously. We have to fight a consistent struggle on two fronts in party and political life -- against revisionism and rightist deviation, and against dogmatism, and 'leftist' practices," said Karoly Grosz and added that in the critical stages of social development we have often been confronted with the questions of continuation and change. "The opinions polorized in the judgement of the situation and differences of views concerning the ways and means of social development have become keener. There are people who cling to honoured solutions and regard with suspicion every attempt at renewal and people who say 'It is time for radical change' and want to change everything at a stroke, not assessing beforehand the possible impact on the social functions of society. We have combatted such extreme views in open political debate. The political decisions of the party are well considered and balanced, with change that does not put at risk our socialist achievements and future. These debates gave vent to some creative ideas, activated the general public and by providing a synthesis of experiences created the foundations of the renewal of political unity," stressed Karoly Frosz and added "as a consequence contacts between the party and the masses have strengthened and unity developed between the party and the country's leadership. The 13th party congress confirmed that basic principles of the policy pursued so far and practice had borne out its viability.

"Maintenance of honoured political principles implies the need and ability to adapt to new conditions. We are making every effort to take the best possible advantage of the opportunities of our social system and to activate the driving forces of development," said Karoly Grosz and added in conclusion: "Our party holds that constancy, continuity, stability and the transfer and maintenance of the values of the past, and the consolidation of achievements, are fundamental requirements of the development of our society. At the same time we are aware that there are no permanent solutions and infallible decisions. What we decide and start, we can supplement and rectify on the basis of experience, or even substitute. There can only be successful leadership in the party if there is [word indistinct] to changes and quick reactions to realistic assessments.

Szuros on International Relations

LD202047 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 20 May 85

[Excerpt] More than 500 people turned up this afternoon at the Golden Bull Hotel's Bartok Hall in Debrecen to participate in Hajdu-Bihar County's election rally.

Those present were greeted by Mrs Bela Alberth, secretary of the country's PPF committee and then Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, National Assembly candidate for Hajdu-Behar County's 15th electoral district rose to speak. He said the following:

[Begin Szuros recording] Our people are justified in their worry with regard to developments in international relations in recent years. Extremist imperialist circles have taken steps toward the disruption of the military balance between the two alliance systems, the narrowing of relations between countries of different social make-up, the occasional freezing of these relations, the intensification of confrontation, and the driving back of the developing world's progressive forces. The elements of confrontation in East-West relations has come to the fore in place of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Our country occupies a modest place in the network of international ties; however, its role is not of a decisive nature in international politics. Nevertheless, as a consequence of our principles and the interests of our people and nation, we cannot and will not remain idle in the international arena. The effect of our measures and initiatives is multiplied by the fact that we act as part of the socialist community, that we pursue a foreign policy coordinated with our allies. From the point of view of the preservation of world peace we consider as essential the maintenance of the existing military balance and the thwarting of the other side's endeavors to gain superiority. Taking account of the current international realities, we cannot give up the defense represented by our membership in the Warsaw Pact established 30 years ago. That is why we considered it necessary, in unison with our allies, to extend the treaty. But in line with the other member-states, we also favor the simultaneous abolishment of the military systems and are working towards creating the conditions necessary for this. Our country takes an active part in the formulation of the joint initiatives of socialist foreign policy and also makes use of its bilateral ties to have them understood and accepted.

We pay special attention to those proposals which, by reducing the level of military confrontation and strengthening mutual confidence, will significantly improve the international climate.

We consider it of fateful importance for all mankind that an agreement be reached between the USSR and the United States based on the principle of equal security, on the prevention of armaments in space, and on the restriction of medium-range weapons. We are aware that one of the most fundamental conditions of successful negotiations serving the goal of limiting the arms race and settling disputed issues is at least a minimum level of mutual confidence. For the creation and building of this confidence, regular meetings among countries belonging to opposing alliance systems and continuous dialogue to clarify opinions, find out motives,and reveal interests are indispensible.

Hungarian foreign policy has taken on an active role in the preservation of this during the past few years and at the same time it has served the national interests of our people, the common goals of the socialist countries, and the universal cause of international detente and world peace.

Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of our party, expressed the essence of our foreign policy at the 13th congress by stating that we are loyal allies of our allies, true friends of our friends, and correct partners of our partners. This determined attitude has so far won recognition and esteem for us all over the world.

It is our conviction that only by following this path can we further enhance this esteem. [end recording]

The election rally was addressed by Dr Tibor Bartha, bishop of the Tiszantul Diocese of the Calvinist Church, who was nominated as a National Assembly deputy on the national election list of the PPF.

Berecz on One-Party System

LD212321 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpts] An election rally in Nyiregyhaza was attended by Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. We now have excerpts from the speech of Janos Berecz.

[Begin Berecz recording] It is our conviction, and history tells us, that for the building of socialism, the realization of such magnificent goals, the leading role and guiding work of the Marxist-Leninist party is necessary. The MSZMP, our party, is ready for this historic role and mission. On the basis of its scientific ideology it studies directly and candidly the reality of our national environment, faces our possibilities, analyzes the requirements and the possibilities and thus works out the program for action. It does not regard its action program as a program for only itself. We have said many times that the building of socialism can only be done by the entire people -- a command is not enough.

Party, socialism, democracy, the people, working together -- these are the concepts embodying the leading role of the MSZMP. We are well aware that there are different interests present in our society as well, that our society can also give rise to tensions and conflicts, and that misunderstandings can also happen here.

The party therefore does not monopolize power. It was born as an organ of the working class but we can say today that it has become a national institution representing all working people. As a result of a historical process, a one-party system was born in Hungary, in the Hungarian People's Republic. This is why we feel the weight and responsibility involved with this role. This is why we are aiming to develop continuously the demands of socialist democracy and our political institutions, in order to achieve the possibility of expressing differing interests and their institutionalization to a certain extent, and that legal guarantees should also exist in the control of the realization of policies in the hands of the workers.

The party has thus become an organization of the people, which is concerned in its thinking and actions with the people in our country. Many people think that the rivalry of many parties would bring greater democracy. Our experiences show that the people were always duped when several parties competed with each other. Our historic experiences demonstrate that multiparty systems arose always in intense periods in our country. Maybe it is not inevitable that the building of socialism should be guided on every occasion by just one party. But since this historic consequence arose in our country we believe that it is also in the party's internal interests that social organizations should develop, that our political and state institutions should become capable of expressing the interests of the working masses and create harmony under the leadership of the party among the interests and endeavors of the various social strata.

This means the widening of democracy and its continuous development. We develop our democracy in the practical field and enrich and broaden our institutions after having tested them. These systems of institutions consciously exclude anti-socialist endeavors.

Thus, our democracy means democracy and the collection of democratic institutions applied to the benefit of socialism and in the interest of the people building socialism. We feel that this enjoys the broad support of the working people. We therefore have a responsibility for it. By shouldering this responsibility, we will further develop our society, build an advanced socialist society and enrich our social democracy.

Anybody challenging us to a political conflict in this respect will find himself confronting the large masses. The safeguarding of our achievements means that they must be further developed by strengthening the leading role of the party and enriching the institutions of socialist democracy. This is how we shall have concensus in our country, broad national social debate; this election period is also the dialogue of these 2 months. [applause] [end recording]

BRIEFS

CUBAN BROADCASTING COOPERATION -- Budapest, May 20 (MTI) -- Orestes Gispert Jimenez, deputy president of the Cuban radio and television, and Kalman Kiss, deputy president of the Hungarian Radio, signed a two-year workplan of cooperation in Budapest today. The workplan envisages the expansion of the exchange of political, youth, literary and musical programmes and of technicians and program editors. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 20 May 85 LD]

ANGOLAN SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT -- Budapest, May 20 (MTI) -- Imre Szekacs, general manager of Hungary's Tesco foreign trading company, and Job Graca, general director of the Angolan State Secretariat of Cooperation, signed a protocol on technical and scientific cooperation in the forthcoming two years, in Budapest today. Under the protocol Hungary is to delegate experts to the People's Republic of Angola and receive scholarship holders of that country. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 20 May 85 LD]

MALEV-AIR CANADA COOPERATION -- Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- Malev Hungarian airline company and Air Canada have signed an agreement under which Malev becomes the general sales agent of Air Canada in Hungary. A flight schedule for joint services from Hungary-Canada, and Malev runs the company's Budapest office. [as received] The agreement is the first for close cooperation with an overseas airline company. Both parties intend to boost tourism between the two countries. In 1984 20,000 Canadian citizens visited Hungary and 3,000 Hungarians went to Canada. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 21 May 85 LD]

URBAN ON CHURCH TIES, WALESA TRIP, NOBEL PROTEST

Jaruzelski, Glemp May Meet

LD211914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 May 85

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] At the beginning of a meeting with foreign journalists, Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, corrected several untrue news reports that have appeared in the Western press including reports on the 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Let us listen to what Jerzy Urban had to say with regard to some of these reports:

"(?JOURNAL DE GENEVE) writes that Jaruzelski said he will not tolerate any deviations. This is Stalinist vocabulary. A quotation regarding not tolerating deviations is an invented one.

"AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE says that General Jaruzelski, as the party's first secretary, said in his concluding speech at the plenum that the party will begin an ideological offensive in all directions in order to impose Marxist-Leninist ideology, particularly at higher schools and in culture. According to the agency, it indicates a purge at all levels of the administration. These are simply inventions because no mention was made at the plenum of either imposing Marxist-Leninist ideology on anyone or on any purges."

Western media have also reported Ernest Bryll's dismissal from the post of literary manager of the 'Oko' Film Production team. Jerzy Urban said this news is true, but misinterpreted, and explained:

"Ernest Bryll continues literary works at the 'Oko' Film Production team; however, he is no longer its literary manager. The cinematography authorities considered it impossible to continue to entrust him with managing the team's repertoire policy because he, as a writer and playwright, takes part in cultural activities that are both illegal and contrary to regulations. Therefore, he cannot enjoy the state authorities' confidence, which is needed in order to implement the state's cultural policy. It all appears quite obvious because I suppose in no country is the management of repertoire policy entrusted to a person with a different agenda in this sphere."

Several questions concerned state-church relations. One journalist asked whether the government intends to act on an appeal by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] for a meeting between General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Primate Jozef Glemp:

"The government has examined PRON's appeal with interest. We attach importance to everything PRON says and suggests. The recent meeting of the joint commission (of the government and the episcopate) creates some conditions for such a meeting. Specifically, we expect that a result of the commission's work will be the creation of state-church relations that make a meeting between the premier and primate both possible and useful. A date will be mutually set when such a need occurs."

The Western press reported that Lech Walesa has been invited to France. In this connection, a question was raised on whether he will be allowed to go there.

"First of all, Walesa, as any other citizen, must apply for a passport if he wants to leave and only then will his case be examined by the passport authorities.

Such authorities issue their consent in an overwhelming majority of cases, although they will need to look for some kind of a legal excuse in this case as an investigation is in progress against Lech Walesa under Article 282, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, with reference to the implementation of actions aimed at inciting public disturbances. Generally speaking, when an investigation is in progress permission to leave is not granted until such time as the legal responsibility is explained. However, there are exceptions. Instead of making an application for a passport, Lech Walesa requests special guarantees. The passport authorities do not grant guarantees to anyone and Lech Walesa should not expect different treatment. Personally, I am in favor of granting Lech Walesa permission to leave, and may he stay in France as long as possible, even if he occasionally attempts to harm our country from there. Perhaps after living in France for some time, he will look more wisely upon Polish affairs."

There was also a question pertaining to the investigation being conducted against Jozef Szczepanski, accused of planning Lech Walesa's murder. There will be more extensive reports on the conference in tomorrow's press.

No Guarantee Walesa Can Return

AU211634 Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 21 (AFP) -- The Polish Government is willing to give a passport to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa so that he can attend a conference in France, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said today, but indicated there would be no guarantee that Mr. Walesa would be allowed back into the country. Mr. Walesa had accepted an invitation to join four other Nobel Peace Prize winners at a conference in Paris on May 30 and 31, on the theme "freedom and human rights." But the Solidarity chief had specified two prior conditions: that Polish authorities guarantee he will be allowed back into the country, and that one of his key advisors, Professor Bronislaw Geremek, be allowed to accompany him. Mr. Geremek was recently fired from the history department at the Polish Academy of Science.

Today, Mr Urban seemed to reject any possibility of these conditions being met. He said that Mr. Walesa, as an ordinary citizen, could not expect to be given "any special treatment" or "any guarantee" from the authorities. At the same time, he ruled out any chance of Mr. Geremek being given an exit visa, saying: "We prefer that Lech Walesa draw only on his own intellectual powers for his activities in France."

In Paris, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius today said that France was "doing the utmost" to enable Mr. Walesa to attend the conference, and underscored his government's hope that the "difficulties" surrounding his departure would be solved.

Mr. Walesa has persistently declined to travel abroad, fearing that it might lead to forced exile, and his wife Danuta went to Oslo to pick up his 1983 Nobel Peace Prize. three months ago, a former Solidarity leader, Seweryn Blumsztajn, was sent back to Paris after trying to return to Poland after three years in exile.

Dissident Trial Closed to Press

AU211518 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 21 (AFP) -- Foreign reporters will not be allowed to attend the trial of three leaders of the outlawed trade union Solidarity, opening on Thursday in Gdansk, northern Poland, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said today.

The Gdansk court had closed the trial to the foreign press, in order to "preserve the fairness" of the proceedings, Mr Urban said. The judges wanted the three accused -- Adam Michnik, 38, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, 30, and Bogdan Lis, 32 -- to "concentrate on their own trial and their own defense" instead of "addressing the cameras and microphones of foreign journalists," he contended. The proceedings will be covered by Polish reporters, he added.

Gdansk police arrested the three men on February 13 at a meeting in an private apartment addressed by Nobel Peace laureate and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. Mr. Michnik is a member of the Workers' Self-Defense Committee KOR, while Mr Frasyniuk and Mr. Lis are former members of the underground leadership of Solidarity. The charges against them are those of directing an illegal organization, which carries a maximum jail term of five years. In an appeal smuggled out of the Gdansk prison where they have been held, the three had called on world organizations and legal groups to try to attend the trial.

Mr. Urban also released details of his reply to a protest sent to him last month by 28 Nobel prizewinners, most of whom are American, and include the Polish-born poet Czeslaw Milosz. The signatories expressed their indignation at the three arrests, saying "such measures negate our hopes for a more tolerant attitude on the question of freedom in Poland." "Any government which uses all its might against the peaceful expression of different opinions violates international norms governing human rights," they added. Mr. Urban said that in his reply, he expressed the view that the protest was born of a "misunderstanding."

URBAN REPLY TO NOBEL LAUREATES' PROTEST LETTER

LD212136 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 21 May 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, May 21: The Polish Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban issued a reply to the letter sent to the Polish authorities by 28 Nobel Prize winners, among other addressees, to Jerzy Urban, PAP was told.

Following is the text of the reply sent to addressees by post. Kenneth J. Arrow, Julius Axelrod, Saul Bellow, Paul Berg, Herbert Brown, Subrahmanyan Chundrasekhar, Leon N. Cooper, James W. Cronin, Gerard Debreau, Val L. Fitch, William Fowler, Sheldon L. Glashow, Roger C. L. Guillemin, David H. Hubel, Lawrence R. Klein, Simon Kuznets, Czeslaw Milosz, Daniel Nathans, Linus C. Pauling, Arno Penzias, Paul A. Samuelson, Theodore W. Schultz, Herbert A. Simon, Hamilton O. Smith, Howard Temin, James Tobin, Tosten N. Wiesel, Rosalyn S. Yalow -- Nobel Prize winners

Dear Sirs, you have addressed, among other addressees to me, a protest against arresting and putting to trial Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk. Gentlemen, you are particularly concerned over Adam Michnik.

I wish to declare faith in these noble intentions of yours, which you stress, and respect for the principles of freedom in the name of which as you write -- you have formulated your protest. The Polish authorities analysed your letter, gentlemen, with care. I consider it my duty to reply in a business-like and comprehensive way towards addressed to us by so outstanding scientists and writers.

The contents of your letter, however, create an impression that you are closely acquainted neither with the situation in Poland and conditions in which Polish public life takes place nor with the case of Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk. The protest signed by you, gentlemen, is a result of misunderstanding.

This is showed clearly by the following sentence from your letter: "Every government which reacts to peaceful manifestation of divergent views among intellectuals with its all strength, breaks international norms of human rights and, in this way, alienates itself from personalities and institutions of the entire world for whom such laws are sacred.

No one in Poland is either arrested or persecuted for the divergence of views. Beliefs of Polish intellectuals are extremely varied. This divergence is freely and amply manifested during various meetings and in the press which reflects various trends, including, for instance, journals run by the Catholic Church whose number amounts to 72.

Institutions of higher learning have so far the autonomy which is so considerable as nowhere in the world and it is milieus of scientists who themselves define various contents of education and discussion.

During the meeting held recently by the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party devoted, among other things, to the role of intellectuals, General Wojciech Jaruzelski said the following sentence which illustrates the climate of tolerance and freedoms characteristic of the policy of the governing party:

"We have once again stressed that while assessing creative activity we apply and we will apply substantive criteria. In such a delicate and individual matter as scientific and artistic creation -- as Lenin said -- there is no room for mechanical equalizing, levelling and domination of the majority over the minority."

Culture creation must not be treated as a commonplace. Here less than anywhere else can one afford stereotypes.

I think that taking this pointer given by Lenin into consideration, a simple rule can be adopted with regard to various kinds of artistic creation -- what counts in the first place is Poland's good, humanistic values, elementary loyalty towards the state. We will not go below this level. Neither do we intend to convert anybody to socialism by cajolery or force.

The party wants to be open to everything, be it bitter, intractable or recalcitrant, but born out of our Polish dilemmas and Polish hopes, and not out of cynical nihilism. Not everyone who criticizes us is against us. And not everyone who praises us is with us. Let us correct mistakes irrespective of what side criticism comes from.

A free flow and competition of views is prejudiced in Poland from quite another side than you present it. Economic and other restrictions applied against Poland by the U.S. Government have hit out not only at material living standards of all Polish people, but also at this country's intellectual life, its quality and diversity.

WALESA 'CONVINCED' HE WILL ATTEND PARIS SEMINAR

AU220642 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0622 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Workers leader Lech Walesa is convinced that he will go to France at the end of May to participate in a colloquium on the subject "Freedom and Human Rights."

This is Walesa's reaction to an announcement by Government Spokesman Urban, who had declared that Walesa would be issued a passport. Walesa, who is at present under house arrest, described Urban's statement as a "step in the right direction."

NEW PZPR COMMISSION CHAIRMEN APPOINTED

AU201645 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 85 p 2

[Summary] PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski has been made chairman of the PZPR CC Internal Commission. Politburo candidate member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak has been made chairman of the Elected and Self-Governing Bodies Commission. Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski has been made chairman of the Education and Science Commissin. Also, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner is now chairman of the Economic Reform and Policy Commission.

20TH PLENUM ON INTERNAL PZPR AFFAIRS SET FOR JUNE

LD220926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum will be devoted to intraparty issues. The Central Committee Politburo has decided to convene the plenum in the second 10 days of June.

It was recommended that work on materials for the plenum should take account of the results of the accountability campaign in the PZPR carried out in the first quarter of this year and conclusions from the review of party work in selected organizations.

POLITIBURO DISCUSSES JUNE PLENUM, KARMAL, ORTEGA

LD212041 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has assessed the sociopolitical and economic situation in Lodz and Legnica Voivodships. Proposals for party work submitted during voivodship evaluation conferences were also examined.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on operations of workers self-management. Also provisions of the 20th plenum of the Central Committee, which will deal with party internal affairs, have been approved.

The Politburo was briefed on the results of the official visit to Poland by the party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Babrak Karmal. A report was heard on the working visit to Poland by the President of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega.

The Politburo meeting continues. The text of the communique will be published by the press.

RAKOWSKI MEETS PRC'S LI PENG; TRADE PACT EXPECTED

LD211924 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Deputy premier of the PRC State Council, Li Peng, has begun his visit to Poland. The Chinese guest was welcomed at the airport by Mieczyslaw Rakowski and members of the leaderships of other ministries. The program of the visit includes talks regarding the development of Polish-Chinese trade relations, and economic cooperation. Deputy Premier Li Peng is to visit some engineering industry enterprises, mining projects, and the ports in Gdansk and Gdynia. The signing of a long-term Polish-Chinese trade agreement for 1986-90 is anticipated.

OPZZ REMINDS GOVERNMENT OF ITS PRICE RISE STANCE

AU211008 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] decided at its last meeting on 11 May in Wroclaw to address a letter to the government reminding it of the stance of the OPZZ Council on food price increases. Here is the text of the letter:

The OPZZ, as a representative of the rights and interests of working peoples and pensioners, regards it as its right and moral duty to speak out once again on the subject of increases in the price of meat, meat products, and fats that are planned for the coming months.

At its 11 May, 1985 meeting in Wroclaw, the OPZZ Executive Committee Presidium adopted the following text:

"We wish to recall that the OPZZ Council did not accept any of the proposed price increase variants and appealed for an end to the prices-wages race and for a reduction in the rate of inflation. Talks with representatives of the party and government leadership, especially with Premier and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, plus the implementation of the terms reached during these talks, have permitted a softening of the worst burdens resulting from the price increases. Nevertheless, we consider it our duty to stress once again that an increase in prices must be suitably compensated by a possibility of wage increases for workers who honestly discharge their duties, as well as by an increase in old-age and disability pensions and in basic social benefits.

We also consider it necessary to recall the stance and proposals put forth by the OPZZ during these talks. We maintain our view that seasonal prices be applied to butter, besides milk and milk products. We believe that the butter prices contained in the communique could be applied in winter.

Prices in summer should be appropriately lower, and any increase in current prices can only be socially comprehensible provided that the rationing of fats is eliminated at the same time. We are making clear our stance on this matter because we are becoming increasingly worried that the government will consider the announced butter prices to be binding in summer.

Working people also expect that full care and consideration will be exercized when decisions are made concerning increases in the prices of meat and meat products, especially those varieties thereof which are bought by poorer groups of society.

The government-trade union team set up to establish the economic justification for price changes and to announce alternative ways to curb inflation and restore equilibrium and proper income relations in the economy has already commenced work, so it may also work out other ways and means of balancing out the market.

While performing our duty, full of concern for society's standard of living and full of fear that social moods may deteriorate, we appeal for considerate decisionmaking concerning the next food price increases that have been announced."

STUDENTS PROTEST BILL LIMITING COLLEGES' AUTONOMY

HK220306 Hong Kong AFP in English 0241 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 22 (AFP) -- Students here are boiling with discontent over a parliamentary bill which would restrict autonomy of the universities and give the minister of education wide ranging powers over them.

Several thousand of the 12,000 students enrolled at Warsaw University had signed a protest statement Tuesday only several hours after it started circulating, an AFP correspondent saw. The proposed amendments to Poland's education law, the statement said, "run counter to the will of the academic community."

The amendments would give the education minister the power to reject chancellors elected by the universities, and, in some cases, to appoint chancellors. He also would be able to intervene in the election of deans and to expel students at will.

University chancellors would be forced to ask for police action against campus turmoils if the bill becomes law. Police are now banned from campuses.

The atmosphere at the universities is "highly disquieting," wrote recently RZECZPOSPOLITA, the government's official newspaper. "Self-government is exploited to fight the socialist state (and) Marxism is ostracized."

The paper added that the young were mistaking "anarchy for democracy," and that the government's "patience and understanding" were not effective. "Firm steps must then be taken," the paper warned.

Last year the University of Warsaw chose for chancellor a known sympathizer of the opposition, philosopher Klemens Szanianski. The Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski refused to approve that choice.

More recently, Bronislaw Geremec, of the Polish Academy of Sciences and a principal adviser to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, was sacked along with other dissident professors.

CEAUSESCU OPENING SPEECH TO YOUTH FORUM 16 MAY

AU201301 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 May 85 pp 1-3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to opening of "Youth Forum" in Bucharest 16 May]

[Text] Dear comrades and young friends: I take special pleasure in extending warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to all the participants in the great national forum of the young generation and all young people in our country on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf. (loud cheers and applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Youth!")

The 12th Congress of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] and the conferences of the Union of Communist Students Associations [UCSA] and of the Pioneers Association and Fatherland's Falcons are events of particular importance in the life of all young people and children in Socialist Romania and for our entire society. They vigorously illustrate the constant concern and preoccupation by our party and state with ensuring the best conditions of work, life, and education for the young generation in order to raise dignified and free citizens for Socialist Romania. (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Youth!")

The great democratic forum of the young generation is taking place only a few months after the 13th RCP Congress -- our society's leading political force -- which adopted decisions of historic importance aimed at socioeconomic development and at elevating our homeland onto new heights of progress and socialist and communist civilization. (loud, prolonged applause)

The UCY Congress and the conferences of the other organizations must discuss with revolutionary exactingness and responsibility and in a critical and self-critical manner the activity carried out so far and it must draft the activity program for all young people in our homeland in order to implement -- together with all our people -- the 13th RCP Congress directives aimed at Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and beyond until the year 2000, at implementing the program on elevating our country onto a new development level, on implementing the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state, on constantly improving the material and cultural well-being of all working people, and on constantly strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud and lively applause)

Dear comrades and young friends, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist and antifascist revolution for social and national liberation and at the 13th RCP Congress I reported at length on the noteworthy achievements registered by the Romanian people and on the profoundly revolutionary changes that have taken place in Romanian society.

In a relatively short historic period, our people covered several stages of socio-economic development -- from the bourgeois-landlord system, in which there still were powerful feudal forms, to the comprehensively developed socialist society. From the poorly developed country with a backward industry and agriculture, Romania has turned into an agrarian-industrial country with a powerful modern industry and an advanced agricultural system in full progress. In the 40 years since our people became full masters of their destiny, industrial output increased 100 times over, agricultural yields 7 times, social product 28 times, and the national income 32 times over.

Whoever looks at our cities and villages can note the great achievements in developing the forces of production, in industry, agriculture, housing construction, and in the construction of schools, hospitals, and other sociocultural establishments.

Education, science, and culture -- decisive factors for the overall socioeconomic development and for successfully building socialism -- have developed to a great extent.

On the basis of the development of the forces of production and the increase in the national income, our people's material and cultural standard of living has constantly improved -- the supreme goal of our party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are successfully building in our homeland. (loud, prolonged applause)

The great achievements in the socioeconomic development and the covering of several historic stages in our social development clearly illustrate -- on the basis of facts -- the creative energy of people who have eliminated for good oppression and inequality, and have become complete masters of their destiny, thus consciously fashioning their own future founded on well-being and happiness, their socialist and communist future. (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Life and facts forcefully prove the correctness of the policy of our Communist Party -- the leading political force of our whole nation -- which is unflinchingly abiding by the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical, and historic concepts and by the concepts of scientific socialism, and which applies the generally valid truths to the specific conditions in our country.

Everything we have achieved in our homeland testifies to the enthusiastic work performed by the workers class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, and all working people, irrespective of nationality, and by all our people who are resolutely implementing the RCP policy and the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

With great satisfaction I want to stress that youth, together with all our peoples, have made a very important contribution to all great achievements registered during the years of socialist construction in all fields of our socioeconomic development. Youth was present in the first detachments of patriotic work at Bumbesti-Livezeni and Salva-Viseu, at the Danube Black-Sea Canal, on all industrial work sites, and in developing agriculture, science, and culture, thus responding to the party's call and doing its duty to the homeland, the people, the cause of socialism, and thus demonstrating that it is firmly determined to build a modern and advanced society in which all the people and future generations will be able to live a free and dignified life! (long applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-Youth!")

This is why from this high rostrum of the democratic forum of the young generation, I want to convey warmest congratulations to all working people, the whole of our nation, to the millions of young people, to all our youth, and to its revolutionary organizations, together with wishes for new victories in our homeland's socioeconomic development and in building the most just and humane system ever known to history -- the socialist and communist system. (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Dear comrades and friends, the great revolutionary changes, the vigorous development of the forces of production, of science, education, and culture, and the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our people have required great material and human efforts; we had to overcome the backwardness from which we started and we had to surmount many difficulties; there have been a number of shortfalls, and mistakes have been made, but we must frankly state -- and I want to stress this also at the democratic forum of the young generation -- that without such efforts and without the allocation -- for development -- of an important part -- more than 30 percent -- of the national income, we could not have achieved such great results, our country would have continued to be a poorly developed country with an important bearing on our people's general level of civilization and standard of living.

I must stress that our predecessors, our parents have done all they could to surmount the old system, defeat fascism, win the victory in the war, and build socialism in our homeland. They had great difficulties to surmount, they had to make great sacrifices, but they never complained -- and they knew that they always had to do their utmost to guarantee our homeland a good place among the ranks of the world nations! The example set by our predecessors, by our parents, must always be alive in our minds and in our hearts! In the future you should also abide by the principles and the manner of work and life of all those who, throughout centuries, sacrificed their lives for the existence of the Romanian nation, for advancement and progress and for the happiness of the Romanian people! (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "We will work and create things, and elevate the country!")

It is necessary to understand that in the future too -- in keeping with the 13th RCP Congress decisions -- we must take very determined action to develop the forces of production, improve social relations, and to allocate an important part -- some 28-30 percent -- of the national income for development, because only in this way will we be able to ensure our homeland's elevation onto new heights of progress and civilization, only thus will be implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and only thus will we be able to proceed to making the golden dream of mankind come true -- communism! Only by elevating the forces of production to a higher level will we be able to ensure for our homeland a dignified and equal place among the free nations in the world! (loud, prolonged applause and cheers)

Dear comrades and young friends, the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress ensure the vigorous socioeconomic development of our country in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and beyond until the year 2000 and our homeland's elevation onto a new development level. Determined action has to be taken to further ensure a rational distribution of the forces of production throughout the country in order to achieve a harmonious development of all counties and localities in our homeland -- a decisive factor for increasing the level of civilization and well-being of our people. In the year 2000 Romania will be a comprehensively developed country both from the point of view of industry, agriculture, science, education, and culture and from the point of view of improving the material and cultural standard of living of all our nation. Thus conditions will be created for the broad manifestation and for the transition to implementing the requirements of the communist society in our homeland.

In the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and beyond, the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and the other areas of the national economy will be more pronounced. Special attention will be paid to modernizing the structure of industrial production, primarily increasing highly technical branches, and to implement the new scientific-technological revolution. In this period we have to concentrate all our efforts in the direction of robotics, of the automation and mechanization of the production processes, thus meeting the requirements of the new technological revolution without which we will not be able to rank among the developed countries.

Particular attention has to be paid to vigorously increasing labor productivity, improving product quality, and increasing the profitability and economic efficiency of the overall economic activity. In the next 5-year plan the industrial commodity production will increase at an annual average rate of 6-6.5 percent and net production at an annual average rate of 10-10.6 percent. An extensive irrigation and land improvement program will be implemented, which will ensure conditions for implementing the new agrarian revolution that has to ensure a vigorous increase in agricultural yields and, especially, a change in the very conditions of work, life, and thinking of the whole peasantry.

An extensive investment program of some 1,350-1,400 billion lei will be implemented and special stress will be placed on expanding the energy and raw material base and on implementing the programs of the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and the other socioeconomic areas. More than 1,500 new production capacities will be

built, the Poarta Alba-Midia-Navodari Canal will be put into operation and most of the Danube-Bucharest Canal will be completed. At the same time, important investments will be allocated for housing construction and for the construction of other socio-cultural establishments -- an important factor for improving the standard of living of our working people.

In this timespan, science, education, and culture will develop even more. On the basis of the country's general development, the level of civilization and the people's material and cultural standard of living will improve.

With justified pride we can state that the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism ensure wonderful and great prospects for our homeland's development. All this constitutes a continuation of the revolutionary process -- which has not been completed -- on a higher level. The implementation of this excellent program required united efforts by all our people and, within this framework, an active participation of all youth in ensuring our homeland's elevation onto the high peaks of progress and civilization. We have to proceed along a long road and we will have to travel along many an unknown path on our way to the high peaks of communist civilization. We must never forget that the process of the world's revolutionary transformation has not been concluded yet. We have covered -- I want to repeat -- various stages of the revolutionary transformation! We are facing a long road of struggle and work under new circumstances on which we embark on a different basis of our society. It is a road of work and struggle that requires a revolutionary spirit, devotion, and firm determination to serve the people, the cause of the party, socialism, and communism in Romania! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers)

Let us never forget and let us always honor the sacrifices made by our predecessors. By those who under very difficult conditions carried high the banner of the struggle for liberty and independence and who sacrificed their lives for forming the nation and the united nation-state, for the homeland's liberation from the fascist yoke, and building socialism and communism! (loud, prolonged applause)

Young people in our homeland and all future generations must value and glorify the past of struggle and ensure, under new present-day conditions, revolutionary changes and the constant strengthening of the homeland's independence and sovereignty! (loud cheers, applause; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-Youth!")

As I stated at the 13th RCP Congress, I am firmly convinced that the heroic workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all working people, irrespective of nationality, and our whole people will act with great determination and in complete unity to implement the party program of socioeconomic development and of our homeland's elevation onto new heights of progress and civilization!

At this great national democratic forum of the young generation, I also want to express the conviction that all young people will respond with enthusiasm and fervor to the party's calls and that they will be present in factories, in the fields, in schools and universities, in research and culture, and in all areas as they have been up to now -- to contribute to the implementation of these excellent development goals of our socialist homeland. (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-Youth!" and "We will work and create things, and will elevate the country!")

I would like to impress the conviction that the UCY -- a revolutionary youth organization -- a powerful force that encompasses some 4 million members, will continue the most glorious revolutionary traditions of struggle and work in educating and fashioning the young generation in the work process and will work by participating actively in all great revolutionary transformations. The party program and the 13th RCP Congress decisions also constitute the program of the UCY and of the young generation! (loud, lively applause; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Youth!")

The UCY and the other youth organizations have to ensure the active participation of all youth in the activity on new national worksites thus continuing the wonderful traditions of patriotic work and making an important contribution to implementing the 13th RCP Congress targets.

It is necessary for us to take very determined action to further improve the new bodies of workers democracy, to ensure the broad participation of all working people, including youth, in the management of all areas. As owners, producers, and end users, the working people must act with great determination to ensure the proper management and resolute application of the new economic mechanism and the implementation of self-management and self-administration in all areas.

It is necessary to more vigorously increase the sense of responsibility, discipline, and order in all areas. Within this framework it is necessary for the UCY and the other revolutionary youth organizations to act with great revolutionary responsibility and exactingness to instill in youth a great sense of responsibility toward work, toward defending the national wealth, public property, and our whole people -- the basis for building socialism and communism.

Any anarchistic sign and lack of discipline must be combated with great determination and the spirit of responsibility and determination to work where society requires must be strengthened.

Youth with its characteristic enthusiasm and energy must be present, as always, in the most difficult places and must act with all its determination to appropriately fulfill its tasks!

Our socialist society is a society of free and creative work, a society in which the working people are the owners, producers, and end users. They are the real owners of everything that is being achieved in our country. Let us act with great determination to resolutely implement the socialist principles of remuneration and of the overall contract system, so as to ensure a great increase in incomes as a result of work performed, and let us determinedly eliminate incomes gained without work!

We must constantly proceed from the principle: No work without bread, no bread without work! It must be very well understood that there should be no room for lazy people, for those who do not work, and for those who want to live without working!

All members of our society must be trained and must perform useful work that is required by our socioeconomic development! To work for the homeland, for its development and its elevation onto new heights of civilization is a supreme sign of devotion and responsibility, and of true revolutionary spirit. (loud, prolonged applause)

I would like to express the conviction that the UCY, the other revolutionary organizations of youth, and overall young generation will continue to be up to the revolutionary spirit and responsibility and will unflinchingly and enthusiastically fulfill the tasks devolving upon it in all areas, thus participating with all its might and youthful elan in implementing the party program, in elevating the homeland's level of civilization, and in strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty! In acting in this way, all young people, today's young generation will be able to say tomorrow that they always followed the spirit of struggle and sacrifice, and the revolutionary spirit of their predecessors and of the party, that they have done their duty toward the homeland. They will be able to request that their successors and future generations should never forget that there is nothing more important than their homeland, the people's well-being, and Romania's independence! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Dear comrades and friends, one of the great achievements of our party is the multi-faceted activity of educating and fashioning the new man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism.

In our homeland's new development stage, the political-educational activity and the education of all working people in the spirit of the advanced concept of the world and life requires extensive political activity by all party bodies and organizations. Within this framework, important tasks devolve on the UCY, the communist students associations, and on the Pioneers organizations and Fatherland's Falcons. Under the party's direct leadership, they must carry out an intensive activity to educate youth and the children in our homeland in the spirit of love and respect for work and for creative activity in all areas. At the same time, youth must act to acquire the most modern achievements of science, technology, culture, and of human knowledge in general in all areas of activity.

In the overall activity of fashioning the young generation for work and life, an important role has to be played by school that -- through its whole educational process -- must make a decisive contribution to fashioning and educating young people for work and life, so that they are always dignified and devoted citizens of their socialist homeland.

The overall activity of educating an molding young people must be constantly based on the revolutionary and materialist-dialectical concept, and on the principles of scientific socialism that constitute a decisive factor for progressive culture and for understanding the profound revolutionary changes in all areas. We must never forget that mankind -- thus our homeland, the people and young people in Romania as well -- are faced by new prospects in the understanding of the secrets of nature and the universe and in understanding the laws of socioeconomic development and of improving the general development level of human knowledge.

From this rostrum I want to call upon the revolutionary youth organizations and upon all our young people to learn, work, and learn, work and learn again!

Do all you can, dear young friends and children, in order to use the excellent conditions of life, work, and education our socialist society ensures to acquire the most fundamental and modern knowledge in all areas! Train for work and life and be always present where you are required by our people and homeland!

Prepare to be dignified successors and continuers of your predecessors! Learn to value and respect the past and your predecessors, to value and respect your parents! Learn to be dignified builders of socialism and communism in order to ensure Romania's constant elevation to new levels of progress and civilization and to be ready at all times to defend the homeland's independence and sovereignty, the people's free and dignified life! (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "We will work and struggle to defend the country!")

In the educational-cultural activity of fashioning the new man, and primarily the young generation, we must determinedly combat everything that is old and outdated and firmly promote what is new! Let us combat backward concepts about work and life, archaic concepts that are alien to revolutionary youth! Let us carry out extensive activity against mythical concepts, against vestiges of concepts and mentalities of former dominating classes! Let us combat chauvinism, nationalism, and antisemitism and racism in general and in any form!

Let us act to educate young people in the spirit of fraternity and friendship and unity among all youth, irrespective of nationality!

Let us never forget that everything that we have achieved is the result of united work and that nationalist and chauvinist manifestations are weapons of reactionary imperialist circles that have always tried -- and continue to try -- to split the working people and young people of various nationalities in order to oppress and dominate them.

Let us vigorously develop the spirit of solidarity and international friendship among young people everywhere in the struggle for progress, the peoples' independence, and for peace! (loud, prolonged applause)

In the overall process of educating and fashioning the young generation, it is necessary for all party bodies and organizations to carry out constant activity and to ensure the leadership by the party of the overall activity of the revolutionary youth organizations.

The party's guidance and leadership in all youth organizations and in the overall activity carried out by young people has always constituted the strength of youth organizations and must continue to do so. (loud, prolonged applause)

I am telling you this as one who began his activity in the ranks of communist youth, but, at the same time, I became a member of the Communist Party. My whole experience of more than 50 years of activity among youth, the UCY, and in the party demonstrates that only under party leadership, only by resolutely pursuing the party policy in all areas, can the revolutionary youth organization and young people ensure a happy future, only thus can they play a decisive role in the overall socioeconomic development process and in the flourishing of the homeland and the victory of communism! Therefore, always follow the party, it being the leading force of our nation and ensuring our people's free, dignified, and golden future -- communism! (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-Youth!")

The UCY must carry out intensive activity in molding its members so as to become members of the RCP and thus ensure the constant renewal of the party with new forces with a revolutionary spirit of work and struggle.

Important tasks devolve upon the Union of Communist Students Associations in educating and molding students, the future intellectuals in the spirit of the revolutionary concepts about work and life.

At the same time, the Pioneers organizations and Fatherland's Falcons have the high mission to carry out an activity of educating and molding children in the spirit of love for the people, the homeland, the party, and cause of socialism and communism.

In this political-educational activity, all state organs and bodies, especially -- I want to repeat -- those in education, culture, artistic unions, press, radio and television must take responsible action to fulfill their important role in educating and molding the young generation in the spirit of love for the homeland and determination to be dignified continuers of their predecessors and to constantly ensure a dignified place for the Romanian people in the ranks of world nations.

Dear comrades and friends, we have an excellent program and prospects. We have a path of revolutionary struggle and work that offers great prospects for all to assert their creative capabilities.

Dear young friends, do not spare any effort to ensure that you match up to the trust bestowed on you, the requirements of our homeland's development, and the requirements of the victory of communism in Romania. (loud applause, cheers, long chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!" and "Ceausescu-Youth!")

Dear comrades and young friends, this year, on 9 May, the whole of mankind celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the end of World War II that caused the peoples huge human and material losses.

On 9 May the Romanian people celebrated the victory over fascism with sentiments of a fulfilled duty and with the satisfaction of having participated -- in the second part of the war and after the revolution for national and social liberation -- with all its forces in the great battle against fascism, together with the Soviet Union -- which bore the brunt of the war -- the other countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, and the other forces that struggled to defeat fascism.

We also celebrated the Romanian people's national independence day.

One can state that the celebration of victory day generally took place under the sign of an intensified struggle against a world war, especially for disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, and for peace. On this occasion, too, the peoples' concern and preoccupation with the increasing tension in the international arena, with the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race were obvious.

Indeed, mankind has reached a state of tension as has never existed since the end of World War II and if we take into account the existence of nuclear weapons, one can state that such a grave situation for mankind's destiny has never existed before.

Proceeding from the fact that a new world war would inevitably lead to the use of nuclear weapons -- a fact that would lead to the destruction of the entire civilization and mankind and of the conditions of life itself on our planet -- Romania believes that the problem of disarmament, and primarily of nuclear disarmament, and ensuring peace constitute the fundamental problem of our time.

Assessments and future orientations regarding the international situation put forward by the 13th RCP Congress continue to be fully valid. Therefore I will only refer to a few problems of the international situation.

After the 13th RCP Congress some rays of hope emerged in connection with a change in the dangerous trend of international events. The Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States began on nuclear and space weapons; however, on the basis of results of the first round of negotiations, one can state that very little has been achieved.

Romania and other countries and peoples, expect the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States will lead to a halt of the nuclear arms race and the militarization of outer space. In particular we advocate a halt to the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe and to the Soviet nuclear countermeasures and the reduction and elimination of existing missiles and of all nuclear weapons on the European Continent and throughout the world.

We hail the proposals made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on certain unilateral measures of the Soviet Union in the field of nuclear weapons. We are awaiting a similar response by the United States. Generally speaking, we believe that it is necessary for both sides to prove their great sense of responsibility, to come up with new initiatives and measures aimed at halting -- for the duration of the negotiations -- any kind of armament, the production and testing of nuclear weapons, or the militarization of outer space.

Mankind's interests in peace must prevail over any kind of differences! We must see to it that all peoples unite their efforts to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and to ensure the peoples' supreme right to existence, freedom, independence, and their right to life! (loud applause, cheers, long chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

Considering the gravity of the situation in Europe, it is necessary for all European countries, especially the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the NATO member-countries, to act with greater determination and responsibility toward the peoples' lives and toward Europe. For this purpose, we believe that they should meet and contribute, in one form or another, to achieving appropriate agreements at the Geneva negotiations.

At the same time, it is necessary to intensify cooperation within international bodies and conferences devoted to disarmament, security, and cooperation on the continent and throughout the world. In particular, everything must be done to ensure the Stockholm Conference for Security, Confidence Building Measures, and Disarmament in Europe concludes with positive results.

Romania is acting with great determination -- and is resolved to do all it can -- to develop cooperation and friendship with all Balkan countries in order to turn this area into one of peaceful cooperation, without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We also advocate denuclearized zones in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world.

Life and international events have shown that everything must be done to eliminate the use and threat of force from the international arena, to resolve all conflicts and disputes between countries solely by peaceful means, by negotiations. It is in the interests of the peoples and of strengthening their independence and sovereignty to put a halt to existing conflicts and to proceed to resolving problems by negotiation.

We attach great importance to problems of underdevelopment and to the difficult situation of the underdeveloped countries as a result of the imperialist and neocolonialist policy and of the redivision of the world into rich and poor countries. We believe that everything must be done to conduct real negotiations within the United Nations to achieve global solutions in connection with eliminating underdevelopment, including the foreign debts of the developing countries, and to achieve a new international economic and political order. The world economic situation testifies to the fact that surmounting the economic crisis and the socioeconomic progress of all peoples, including the developed peoples, is determined by the rapid solution to the problems of developing countries and by the achievement of new international economic relations based on equity, equality, and mutual advantage.

Romania is developing broad international relations with all world countries, irrespective of social system. We base our relations with other countries on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use or threat of force.

We firmly advocate any outside interference in the affairs of other countries, the renunciation of any kind of pressure -- including economic pressure -- against other countries, and respect for each people's right to decide its path of development independently, without any outside interference. (loud, prolonged applause)

We constantly support the struggle for independence waged by the peoples. We fully support the Namibian people -- under the South-West African People's Organization leadership -- in their struggle for Namibia's independence, and we condemn with great determination the racist and apartheid policy in South Africa.

We pay special attention to relations with all the socialist countries, to strengthening their solidarity and cooperation. We also expand broad relations with the developing and nonaligned countries as an important factor in the struggle for socioeconomic progress, independence, and peace. We also develop relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all countries in the world, regardless of social system.

We are determined to actively participate in the international division of labor and in the exchange of material and cultural assets. Within this framework, we shall more intensively develop international economic exchanges and production sharing in the belief that international trade and economic cooperation are an important factor for each people's socioeconomic development and for the progress of each nation.

In resolving the complex international issues a particular role devolves on the United Nations and other international organizations. We highly value the proclamation by the United Nations of the current year as the "International Youth Year" under the slogan "Participation, development, and peace!" We must see to it that the "International Youth Year" will be an important factor in uniting youth everywhere to defend the peoples, man's, and thus youth's supreme right to existence, life, and freedom, to independence and peace! (loud, prolonged applause)

It is known that the young always suffer the heaviest losses in all wars. Therefore, the young must do all they can to contribute to the triumph of the peoples' struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for eliminating war from society's life, and for achieving a world of peace and cooperation.

At the same time, the International Youth Year must determine an intensification of the struggle for resolving the vital problems of the young generation, primarily their right to work and education, and for ensuring conditions for the assertion of the creative capability of young people everywhere.

All youth organizations must focus their international activity on resolutely implementing the foreign policy promoted by our party and state aimed at disarmament, peace, and cooperation with all world peoples. Within this framework, the UCY, the students and Pioneers organizations, and the Fatherland's Falcons must strengthen their cooperation with the youth and children's organizations everywhere and act to strengthen the unity and cooperation with youth in all countries, regardless of social system.

Youth must assert itself with all its capability as a powerful force of the present-day world in order to guarantee the peoples -- that is, the young generations and future generations, too -- dignified conditions for work, life, freedom, independence, and peace, and the supreme right of all people to master their destiny. (loud applause, cheers; loud chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!" and "Ceausescu-peace!")

I believe that the democratic forum of Romanian youth should initiate a broad action of all our youth and call upon all youth throughout the world to act and to request -- on behalf of youth, children, and the future of the whole of mankind -- that the leaders of the two great nuclear powers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- and all heads of state and government do all they can to halt the arms race and the policy of tension! There is nothing more important than life and the future of mankind -- and all those who love people and children must halt the arms race! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "We will work and struggle to defend peace!")

During the talks I have had with various politicians and heads of state, I have often -- and lately more intensively -- been asked: Is it possible that small and medium-sized peoples and other peoples can do anything to halt the arms race? My answer was -- and here I also want to answer -- yes! Small and medium-sized peoples and all peoples can do a great deal and can play a decisive role in halting the nuclear arms race. I have said -- and I want to repeat now -- that the European countries on whose territories there are nuclear weapons bear a great responsibility and play a decisive role in this respect. If they were to say no to nuclear weapons, if they were to request the immediate withdrawal of those weapons, then Europe would be without

nuclear weapons. Thus, guaranteeing your life, your future, and the future of your successors, is in the hands of the European peoples, in youth's, that is, your own hands! (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!" and "We will work and struggle to defend peace!" and "Ceausescu - peace!")

We must decisively reject the concept that nuclear weapons can ensure the security of any country or people. No! Nuclear weapons increase the danger for the destruction of peoples on whose territories they are placed and the danger for the destruction of the whole of mankind and of life itself! Therefore, nuclear weapons must be eliminated from all over the world and primarily from Europe where powerful weapons are stockpiled that can destroy all life and civilization several times over.

Dear young Romanian friends, dear young friends in Europe! Assume the responsibility, together with your peoples and countries, and see to it that nuclear weapons are destroyed, that there are no kinds of nuclear weapons left in Europe -- neither intermediate-range, nor strategic, nor tactical ones! We want a Europe of cooperation and peace, without nuclear weapons, and without weapons in general! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "We will work and struggle to defend peace!" and "Ceausescu-peace!")

Paraphrasing Eminescu's [Romanian poet] lines in "Emperor and Proletarian," one could state: "Let us not forget that we represent the numbers and power, that it is we, the peoples in Europe and throughout the world, who have the power and capability to change the image of the world. If we want to -- as Eminescu said -- we can very well change the world, make a world of free peoples, masters of their destiny and with equal rights in all areas! (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Romania is determined to do all it can to continue to make an active contribution to resolving the complex problems of the present-day world in the interests of all world peoples, of their socioeconomic progress, freedom, and the independence and development of each nation in a better and more just world.

We are firmly convinced that taking united action, the world peoples -- youth playing an important role -- can halt the current policy of tension and armament and can ensure the triumph of reason, of peace, and international cooperation! Dear Romanian youth and young people everywhere, see to it that you ensure for your own generation and for future generations a world without weapons and wars, a world of peace, friendship, and fraternity among all people on our planet! (loud applause, chants; long chants of "We will work and struggle to defend peace!" and "Ceausescu-peace!")

Dear comrades and young friends: In conclusion I want to express once again the conviction that the UCY congress and the conferences of the other organizations will discuss -- in a spirit of great revolutionary responsibility -- the activity carried out so far and will put forward means of action to unite all young people under the party's leadership in the struggle for resolutely implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions, the party program, and the domestic and foreign policy promoted by Socialist Romania!

The decisions of the youth forum must give a new impetus to intensifying the activity of the youth organizations and to the activity carried out by youth in all areas -- in industry, agriculture, research, and education -- in asserting the high revolutionary and communist spirit in work and in life and in commendably fulfilling all duties toward the homeland, the people, the cause of socialism and communism! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!"

I wish you, dear comrades and friends, and all our youth and all children in our homeland much good health and happiness, a better and richer life, a bright future in freedom, independence, and peace in socialist and communist Romania! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-Youth!")

I wish your congress and conference proceedings complete success! Much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!": "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-Youth!," "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and of unity around the party, all those present in the hall stand up and give long and enthusiastic ovations to the RCP -- our socialist nation's political leading force -- to the party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

YOUNG PIONEERS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 17 MAY

AU171927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/5/1985 -- The Fifth National Conference of the Young Pioneers' Organization in Romania concluded on Friday, May 17. Its proceedings were attended by members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership, representatives of central institutions and public organizations, personalities of the Romanian scientific and cultural life.

The participants in the debates surveyed the fine results scored in the process of communist, patriotic and revolutionary education of the homeland's Falcons and Young Pioneers, in between the fourth and fifth conferences of the Young Pioneers' organization, by Young Pioneers' councils and commands, under the leadership of the RCP bodies and organizations, in close cooperation with the Union of Communist Youth, the school, the family, and the other educational factors.

Bodies Elected

AU211046 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 May 85 pp 5-6

[Excerpts] During its first plenary session, the National Council of the Pioneers' Organization elected the Bureau of the National Council of the Pioneers' Organization and the Bureau of the Commission of the Fatherland's Falcons.

Comrade Poliana Cristescu was elected as chairman of the National Council of the Pioneers' Organization. The following comrades were elected as vice chairmen: Constanta Niculescu, Oscar Szoke, Rodica Costache, and Silviu Dan Pavelescu.

Comrade Constanta Niculescu was elected as chairman of the Bureau of the Commission of the Fatherland's Falcons. The following comrades were elected as vice chairmen: Maria Bobu, Georgeta Marinescu, Mihai Mircescu, and Floarea Rodica Sovar.

Comrade Constantin Harabor was elected as chairman of the Auditing Commission.

STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 17 MAY

AU171923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/5/1985 -- The proceedings of the Fourteenth Conference of the Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania (UCSAR) concluded in Bucharest on May 17.

The two-day conference worked in plenum and in commissions by fields of activity, setting the targets and tasks assigned to the student associations in all Romania's university centres, in the activity devoted to student training and education, for the students' growing contribution, alongside the whole youth, to the implementation of the Thirteenth RCP Congress resolutions.

The proceedings were attended by members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership, CC of the RCP members, representatives of the management of ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations, secretaries of university centres party committees, rectors of higher learning institutes, young workers. Also attending were delegates of foreign student organizations.

During the debates in plenum and in the commissions by fields of activity, the participants expressed the Romanian students' gratitude for the working and living conditions for plenary assertion in all fields of activity which the Romanian academic youth enjoys owing to the RCP and Romanian state's care, as well as their resolve to score better results and become reliable cadres of the socialist construction in Romania.

Moreover, the speakers reiterated their determination to further work with a view to rallying the young generation's efforts in the struggle to check the deterioration of the international political situation, achieve disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, resume the course toward detente and peace throughout the world.

Bodies Elected

AU211048 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 May 85 pp 5, 6

[Excerpts] Discussing the last point on the agenda, the conference elected by secret ballot the UCSAR Council and Auditing Commission on the basis of candidates proposed by the conferences at the various university centers.

In its first plenary session, the UCSAR Council elected the Executive Committee and the Executive Committee Bureau.

Comrade Matei Ani was elected as chairman of the UCSAR Council. The following comrades were elected as vice chairmen on the UCSAR Council: Adrian Totu, Vasilica Alina, Doina Adriana Ionas, Luminita Calinescu; and as secretaries: Comrades Mircea Cranta, Cristian Niculescu, Maria Sultanoiu, and Eugen Sorin Zaharia.

Comrade Steluta Arhire was elected as chairman of the UCSAR Auditing Commission.

LUMEA VIEWS CHINESE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU211700 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 20, Signed to Press 16 May 85 p 18

[Text] The year 1984 was marked by important successes in the sphere of economic development. Agriculture, industry, and the sector of third-ranking importance increased constantly. According to statistics, the overall value of industrial and agricultural production reached 1,062.7 billion yuan, thus recording a 14.2 percent increase compared with the previous year. The national income increased 12 percent, which is the highest figure registered since 1979. The PRC economy has thus considerably exceeded the target established by the Sixth 5-Year Plan, namely, 871 billion yuan. From the point of view of the country's general situation, industrial production, agricultural yields, sale of goods, profits achieved, taxes levied, and financial returns have all increased.

Industrial and agricultural production has steadily increased in recent years. The simultaneous growth of these two sectors is the foundation for the stable and continuous development of the overall national economy. Regarding agriculture, China in 1984 became the main barley producer in the world. However, as BEIJING REVIEW recently stated, a new problem has arisen, namely, the stockpiling of grains and the acceleration of their delivery. As a result of the growth and diversification of consumption, the structure of industry and the range of products are also undergoing a process of readjustment, to the extent that they are now being rearranged on a national basis. In 1984, the ratio of light to heavy industry was 48.1 percent to 51.9 percent. Energy production registered a record level: 772 million metric tons of coal and 115 million metric tons of crude oil; it was assessed that these levels basically meet the country's requirements. The light and textile industry, particularly mass production of durable consumer goods in high demand, registered a particularly intensive expansion. The machine-building industry grew 20 percent compared with 1983. The metallurgical, chemical, and construction materials industries increased 10-15 percent. The food and garment industries also recorded large increases.

In order to meet the current production requirements and prepare for future development, capital investments increased substantially. Stress is mainly placed -- within the framework of retooling and of technological changes in existing enterprises -- on improving and extending the equipment. Proceeding from the technological progress achieved in existing enterprises, the aim is to intensify the application and introduction of technology and gradually improve the technological level of these enterprises -- something which is considered a very important element of economic growth. In this process of technological transformation there are recommendations, among other things, to save energy, reduce material consumption, improve product quality, and produce many more of the items urgently required by the state. In order to ease the problems raised by lack of capital, the state will resort to bank loans, utilize the investments accumulated by various regions and departments, and accelerate the repayment of debts.

In 1984, the capital allocated to technological renewal and change in state enterprises reached 42.5 billion yuan (the plan provided for only 30.4 billion yuan), meaning an increase of 18.8 percent. Out of 79,000 building projects started in 1984, 39,000 were completed. In the electrical equipment industry 550 new projects were started of which 93 have been completed.

Greater attention has been paid to carrying out key projects in the infrastructure. In 1984, state enterprises invested 73.5 billion yuan in this sector, that is a 23.8 percent increase (14.1 billion zuan) compared with 1983. Investments earmarked for the energy sector increased by 25.1 percent and those earmarked for transportation, post, and telecommunications, by 34.2 percent. Investments in the energy and communication sectors amount to 35.8 percent of the total investments earmarked for infrastructure construction. One can note a substantial increase in investments allocated to the raw materials industry, research, culture, education, and public health. Regarding the 123 key state projects of primary or average importance, they were implemented on the basis of rational organization and with adequate financial and material funds. The annual plans for work in pitcoal mines, oilfields, electrical plants, and railways were also fulfilled ahead of schedule. On a nationwide scale, 815 industrial projects and 1980 other projects were completed through contract work, which resulted in a reduction of material consumption and shorter completion periods.

Regarding foreign trade, Chinese statistics for 1984 reveal that the overall figure for imports and exports was 53.65 billion dollars, that is a 21.8 percent increase compared with the previous year.

Exports amounted to 29.96 billion dollars and imports to 27.67 billion (an increase of 15.3 percent and 28.7 percent, respectively, compared with the previous year). The increase in imports equalled their total increases in the past 5 years. This represents the first trade deficit in the last 4 years. Trade figures with Japan, the United States, and the USSR registered increases of 36 percent, 50.6 percent, and 73.3 percent, respectively.

In October 1984, the CPC Central Committee adopted a decision on the reform of the economic system. Since then, the reform's main emphasis has been on urban areas. The Council for State Affairs has issued a number of regulations in connection with this reform aimed at improving the principles and measures in effect. Within the framework of the economic reform, the essential point is to consolidate the vitality of enterprises and eliminate absolute egalitarianism in the distribution of incomes, so as to fully assert the workers' spirit of initiative and creation. By the end of 1984, 80 percent of state industrial and trade enterprises had been reorganized; young and competent cadres had joined their leadership teams, thus strengthening their management. Moreover, 1,469,000 cadres in charge of economic matters, of whom 1,200,000 come from various enterprises, participated in professional training courses in 1984. All this has created favorable conditions for stimulating economic reform and the activity of enterprises.

The results of 1984 have stressed a number of difficulties and problems. Thus, it was noted that up to now economic relations have not been completely rational. Energy, transportation, and communications are still weak links in the national economy. Production of consumer goods, it was assessed, does not yet match the change in market requirements. The technological transformation of enterprises is still limited owing to the lack of funds, materials, and competent personnel. Efforts to increase economic efficiency are not very good, generally speaking. In 1985, the reform is being applied gradually in such areas as planning, prices, labor, wages, management of materials, and foreign trade. Important changes will also be made in production flow and circulation. "This," BEIJING REVIEW writes, "will be a great challenge for our enterprises, which will have to prove their ability to adapt to changes."

OPREA CONFERS WITH BULGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER

AU211257 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/5/1985 -- The possibilities of boosting the Romanian-Bulgarian economic cooperation, especially on a long-term basis, as well as the cooperation between the two countries' financial and banking institutions were approached during a Bucharest interview between Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Belcho Belchev, Bulgarian minister of finance.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU142215 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 14/5/1985 -- On May 14, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received a delegation of the Belgium-Romanian Friendship Parliamentary Group, headed by Senator Hugo Adriaensens, chairman of the group, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview, the atmosphere of which was warm and friendly, satisfaction was shown at the fine relations existing between Romania and Belgium and new ways were identified to further expand and deepen them, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of world peace, collaboration and understanding.

Emphasis was placed on the role which parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries play in initiating new bilateral collaboration projects on a political, economic and cultural plane.

Problems were also approached relating to the current international situation.

President Nicoale Ceausescu pointed out that the cardinal issue of our time -- on which the peace and security of mankind depend -- is to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament more particularly, halt the emplacement of and eliminate medium-range missiles from Europe, as well as all nuclear weapons. The significance of the Geneva Soviet-American disarmament negotiations was highlighted and the need was brought to the fore to spare no efforts with a view to reaching agreements conducive to the cessation of the arms race, the building of a climate of confidence and collaboration among nations. In this context, the Romanian head of state underscored the great responsibility devolving on European countries, the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries first of all, which should be more active and participate in an adequate framework in the successful unfolding of the negotiations, in the achievement of appropriate understandings at the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations.

Moreover, the significance was underlined of a political, negotiated settlement of all the conflicts in the world, and the role was highlighted which small and medium-sized countries, progressive forces everywhere play in the resolution of the major problems that confront mankind. In this context, emphasis was placed on the contribution which parliaments must make to the attainment of the aspirations after peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO SFRY'S VLAJKOVIC ON ELECTION

AU201729 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 May 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Esteemed Comrade Vlajkovic:

On the occasion of your being appointed president of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf I convey to you cordial greetings and wishes for success in carrying out your responsibilities for the socialist development and prosperity of neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia.

I express my belief that, based on the understandings reached at the highest level, the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries will continuously develop and expand in the interests of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples as well as the cause of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

FEC APPROVES AGENDAS FOR KOHL, MUGABE VISITS

LD210930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0735 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) -- At its session yesterday afternoon, which was chaired by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council approved the platform in connection with the forthcoming return official visit by FRG Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl to Yugoslavia. The platform for the talks during the working visit by Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe to our country was also approved.

LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION HEARS STOJANOVIC REPORT

LD212022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) -- An LCY Central Committee Presidium session, chaired by Ali Sukrija, discussed ideopolitical questions concerning the continued development of the system of self-management social planning. In particular, the adoption of a law on the bases of the social planning system and the Yugoslav social plan, as well as LC tasks in the realization of the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session, were discussed. Presidium member Nikola Stojanovic submitted the introductory report.

The Presidium considers, the report says, that all solutions in the development of the system of self-management social planning, proceeding from the SFRY Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, the documents of the 12th LCY Congress, the LCY Central Committee conclusions and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, ought to serve to promote a more rapid and harmonious development and consolidation of the self-management socialist production relationship and the constitutional position of the working class.

Self-management social planning ought to develop with the strengthening of socialist self-management relations on the basis of increasing production and income, efficient use of social resources, strengthening of workers' motivation, increasing imports, productive employment, and the affirmation of the economic laws of socialist goods production.

The Presidium particularly emphasizes the need for increased activity in the development of mutual economic and income-based linking of social subjects and self-management integration on the unified Yugoslav market, achieving a linking of organizations of associated labor on realistic material bases and economic criteria, as well as on the pooling of labor and resources and the self-management division of labor. By means of the planning system, a unified Yugoslav market should be further developed and the move from extensive to intensive self-management socialist economics and the ensuring of structural changes in accordance with the stabilization program should be encouraged.

The Presidium points to LC members' obligation -- in fighting for the promotion of planning from the basic organization of associated labor to the SFRY Assembly -- to make constant efforts to ensure the monitoring of plans and the taking of measures for their consistent realization. Plans by sociopolitical communities must, in accordance with the Constitution, serve to achieve the interests and needs of basic subjects and of associated labor as a whole. A special role in this is played by the social plan for Yugoslavia which, in carrying out the functions of the federation in this sphere, ought to exert a self-management integration function in the realization of the jointly established economic and development policy of associated labor, the republics, and the autonomous provinces.

The Presidium considers it essential to intensify work in the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, in republican and provincial assemblies, as well as in other organs and organizations, on resolving remaining questions in connection with adopting the proposed law on the bases of the system of social planning and the social plan for Yugoslavia, so as to ensure that this law is adopted within the established timeframe This is of essential importance for the early adoption of new long-term and medium-term development plans, and for ensuring a planning orientation for socioeconomic development and social reproduction as a whole.

The Presidium emphasizes that communists are duty-bound to decisively advocate the prevention -- through democratic institutions -- of one-sided interpretations of the differences and views and their politicization when it is a question of individual specific proposals and solutions for adding to the planning system.

The Presidium sets out stands on the tasks of members of LC organizations and leaderships on the continued development of the system and the promotion of the practice of self-management social planning. The stands will be sent to all LC leaderships and will be published.

The Presidium received information on the completion of work on the text of the history of the LCY. The history of the LCY represents a work on which a large number of scientific workers have cooperated. The manuscript will soon be handed over for publication.

At today's session, LCY Central Committee members Vuko Vukadinovic and Stanislav Stojanovic were elected executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SUKRIJA, LCY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PARIS

LD212334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1746 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Paris, 21 May (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation led by Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, arrived in Paris this evening for an official and working visit to France. The visit, which takes place at the invitation of the French Socialist Party, will last 3 days.

The Yugoslav party delegation is returning the visit by French socialists, whose delegation, led by the First Secretary Lionel Jospin, visited Yugoslavia 2 years ago.

Political circles here and the ruling Socialist Party in particular, with which the LCY is enjoying traditionally sound and cordial relations and cooperation, are attaching considerable importance to the visit by the high-ranking LCY delegation.

A very busy and varied program has been prepared for the Yogoslav visitors. Apart from the 2-day talks which Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, and other delegation members will have with French Socialist Party First Secretary Jospin, and other party officials, the head of the Yugoslav delegation is expected to be received by the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterand. Ali Sukrija will also meet Louis Mermaz, French National Assembly president.

Jacques Huntzinger, national secretary for international relations, welcomed and greeted the Yugoslav party delegation at Paris airport on behalf of the French Socialist Party leadership. Boris Snuderl, Yugoslav ambassador to France, was also present at the airport.

CPSU AUDITING COMMISSION CHIEF VISITS SERBIA

LD220600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission led by G. Sizov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, was the guest of the Serbia LC Central Committee today.

In the talks, which took place at the Serbia LC Central Committee, the following took part: Velimir Matic, chairman of the Serbia LC Commission for Statutory Questions; Zivorad Jakovljevic, chairman of the Serbia LC Supervisory Commission; Dragoljub Dragosan, chairman of the Serbia LC Central Committee Commission for Petitions and Appeals; and Markov Vlajkovic, chairman of the Serbia LC Central Committee Commission for Financial and Administrative Questions. The work and activities of these commissions were also discussed.

TANJUG REPORTS GROWTH IN TRADE WITH USSR

LD211723 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 21 (TANJUG) -- The volume of commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union amounted to 24.4 billion dollars in the 1981-84 period. Judging by the steady trend of growth in economic cooperation between the two countries, it is very likely that the sum of 32 billion will have been reached by this year's end, as provided by their five-year treaty.

The above data were listed by Nikola Filipovic, president of the Federal Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, while inaugurating a Yugoslav economic exhibition, the biggest one ever organized in the Soviet Union, here today.

Some 1,000 exhibitors have put on show their production, technological and scientific potentials on over 13,000 square metres of exhibition space.

The Soviet Union ranks first on the list of Yugoslavia's foreign trade partners, whereas Yugoslavia is eighth among Soviet foreign trade partners.

Yugoslavia mostly exports to the Soviet Union the products of its machine-building, metal-working industry, electrical manufacturing industry, energetics, agrocomplex, shipbuilding, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and consumer goods.

SUKOVIC ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

AU212101 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 May 85

[Interview with Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, by Dragan Colovic; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Colovic] Comrade Sukovic, you recently returned from a visit to Japan. You visited the Expo 85 world exhibition and had talks with distinguished Japanese politicians and businessmen, including Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone. What are your impressions of this visit?

[Sukovic] It may be said with confidence that this exhibition shows that science in the service of man can ensure an easier and better life for man by the end of this century, and especially in the 21st century, and that science in the service of man can make human life happier.

In the talks with representatives of the Japanese Government, the central subject was the promotion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Japan. It was mutually assessed that conditions have been reached in which the recent decline in economic cooperation between Japan and Yugoslavia -- a trend which began in 1979 -- can be completely reversed, yielding a more dynamic growth of cooperation, both in volume and content.

[Colovic] What are the fields that could be expanded?

[Sukovic] Japan possesses top equipment and top technology. At the same time, Japan is becoming more and more, and with increasing speed, a chief capital exporter.

On the other hand, Yugoslavia is rich in various raw materials. It has capable cadres, a skilled workers class, and an established industrial infrastructure; it has a very favorable marketing position in this part of the world, and this also makes it possible on the Yugoslav side to merge its needs and possibilities with the equipment, technology, and financial capital of Japan.

[Colovic] Comrade Sukovic, as we know, joint ventures were also discussed in the talks with Japanese businessmen.

[Sukovic] Prior to the departure of our delegation, the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy asked a number of our organizations about their need for equipment and technology from Japan, and their needs for joint ventures with Japan. We received 50 initial projects. All these projects were translated into Japanese and presented to Japanese businessmen. The Japanese businessmen showed a very keen interest in these projects. They did not make any specific observations about these projects, in the sense of making a decision to adopt the projects. The Japanese are very cautious businessmen. As a rule, they accept one out of 10 projects.

However, they definitely promised that they will study every project and that they will express their views on each project very soon. On the last day of our visit they informed us that on the basis of the studies that they had carried out so far, they assessed that the nature of the projects makes it necessary to discuss them directly with the respective associated labor organizations in Yugoslavia. They announced that their economic delegation will arrive in Yugoslavia for concrete talks about these projects.

[Colovic] What are these projects?

[Sukovic] Above all, six of our scientific institutes -- Rudjer Boskovic [of Zagreb], Jozef Stefan [of Ljubljana], Boris Kidric [of Vinca; only three institutes as heard] -- also have proposed certain projects. There is great interest in these projects in Japan. Second, there are projects in the field of microprocessors, microprocessor robots in industry, and projects in the field of tourism. There is hardly a field of industrial production in which there is no project or initiative. They show great interest in the application of microprocessors in industry. Their inclination is not to create completely new projects and new capacities, particularly not on a large scale. Their inclination is to modernize the existing capacities to get great results with small investments, which would also be in the interest of Yugoslavia.

BOJANIC, ROMANIA'S PANGAN DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

AU181403 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/5/1985 -- Over May 16-17, a working meeting between the co-chairmen of the Romanian-Yugoslav Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation was held in Turnu Severin and Kladovo (Yugoslavia).

On the occasion, the co-chairmen of the joint commission -- Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade -- examined how tasks and resolutions set at top level in February 1985 in Bucharest were being implemented. Measures were agreed upon to promote the further development of production cooperation and specialization between economic organizations in the two countries, in key industrial branches: electronics, electrical engineering, small-tonnage chemistry and others. Measures were also agreed upon on the further development of goods exchanges in the ongoing year and the next five-year period.

JOINT RAILWAY VENTURE DISCUSSED WITH ALBANIA

LD211953 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1726 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Government member and Chairman of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications Mustafa Pljakic received Albanian Deputy Transportation Minister Fernand Taka in Belgrade today. Taka heads the Albanian delegation to the talks with a Yugoslav Government delegation on the conclusion of an agreement on establishing a railway link between the two neighbouring countries and on other transportation questions of mutual interest.

The talks, which opened yesterday, will last through May 24. Apart from visiting major transportation facilities in Belgrade, the Albanian delegation will tour the Yugoslav section of the Titograd-Shkoder railway.

TIRANA TALKS TO FOCUS ON GOODS EXCHANGE

LD211424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation left for Tirana today for the meeting of the Yugoslav-Albanian mixed Commission for Commodity Exchange due to begin in Tirana on 22 May. The commission will examine the questions of the implementation of commodity exchange according to goods lists during the past 2 years and the possibility of its expansion during this year. Views will also be exchanged on the possibility of reciprocal goods deliveries during the ensuring 5-7 year period. The Yugoslav delegation is led by Metodi Smilenski, federal assistant secretary of foreign trade.

SERBIAN COMMISSION ASSESSES RELIGIOUS PRESS

LD172257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- In its coverage last year, the religious press in the SR of Serbia concentrated mostly on religious problems and generally adhered to the known constitutional provisions relating to religious rights and freedoms.

This general assessment, made at today's session of the Coordinating Committee for Religious Communities of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, was substantiated by, among other things, the fact that the Serbian Orthodox Church's entire press had objectively covered the most significant events that occurred within that religious community, such as the consecration of the church building in Jasenovac and the granting of permission to continue with the building of St Sava's Temple.

According to the introductory report, submitted by Dragan Novakovic, adviser in the Serbia Executive Council's Commission for Religious Issues, only the paper PRAVOSLAVLJE, which has the largest readership and functions as the Serbian Orthodox Church's information organ, deviated from such reporting. The prime examples of politicization were overemphasis on the closeness of the ties between the religious and national element, and the articles about alleged threats to religious freedoms. PRAVOSLAVLJE very often lends its pages to a group of theologians and priests who question the realizations of religious freedoms in our country and go so far as to claim that the LCY's program and statute principles regarding religion are unconstitutional. They also put forward the old clericalist theory about the church being a social community's partner.

Reference was also made to some undesirable trends in the press of religious communities outside Serbia. For instance, the Catholic Church press became politicized by claiming that the National Eucharist Congress in Marija Bistrica demonstrated the Catholic Church's strength and influence and that the Catholic Church, which throughout history succeeded in preserving the Croat nation's identity, is given the same task today. Attempts to rehabilitate Cardinal Stepinac are also attempts to politicize the religious press... On the other hand, the reporting by BLAGOVEST, published by the Belgrade Archdiocese, was assessed as correct. Some articles carried by the Islamic community's press often called upon believers to engage in the kind of activity which could lead to their exclusion from social life. Sometimes, foreign theological texts have been published without any comment.

At the session reference was also made to the press of small religious communities, which, on the whole, adheres to the problems of religion and doctrine, it was stated. However, in the case of some of these communities, such as Seventh-Day Adventists and "Jehova's Witnesses," elitist concepts can be detected according to which their followers are specially chosen people. They also advocate intolerance towards members of other religious groups and towards atheists.

Reporting by VJESNIK, the newspaper of the Association of Serbian Orthodox Priests, was assessed in very positive terms and described as correct. Particular importance was attached to the fact that this newspaper contributes to the promotion of the Macedonian Orthodox Church. Reporting by BILTEN, the paper of the Association of Catholic Priests, can also be assessed, it was stated, as correct and measured.

In general, all these assessments were endorsed by religious communities' delegates to this committee. Stjepan Klaic, however, did not agree with the assessments concerning GLAS KONCILA and remarked that the polemics which this paper conducts with the "social press" often result from the fact that individual journalists tend to identify themselves and their views with the system. Father Mihailo Smiljanic advocated that more emphasis be placed on positive examples, such as that of VJESNIK. Hamdija Jusufspahic said that only about 50 copies of PREPOROD are sold in Belgrade, Novi Sad, and Nis and that, even when there are oversights, the paper has no significant influence among believers. This view was opposed [words indistinct] same as Dragomir Visic, he also demanded that the Islamic community press, particularly its organs in Albania, assume a more involved attitude toward the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and thus contribute to the efforts to stop it.

Zivomir Stankovic stressed that the circulation and the number of religious papers and journals reflects the degree of religious freedom in our country and that the SAWP is the appropriate place for discussing, analyzing, and responding to articles written from clericalist and nationalist positions.

Concluding the discussion, Milan Backovic, chairman of the committee, emphasized that there can be no justification for some articles simply because they were written "under provocation." [words indistinct] It is true that nobody among the Islamic clergy in Kosovo took part in the demonstrations and that these were denounced by religious Islamic officials. However, it is necessary that the clergy and the press in Kosovo now make great efforts to promote the values of equal coexistence in the province.

KOSOVO SAWP ASSESSES RESPONSES TO NATIONALISM

LD202058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 20 May 85

[Excerpts] Pristina, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The SAWPY Federal Conference's material on the activity of the front of organized socialist forces in the implementation of the political platform on Kosovo represents quite a realistic review of this activity and of the results achieved, as well as of the omissions and shortcomings which manifested themselves during the realization of this important document. The material depicted the activity and the results achieved by the Kosovo SAWP. A large number of the proposals made, and views and attitudes held, by the Kosovo SAWP and its organs and bodies were incorporated in this material in one way or another. Every proposal was carefully analyzed in the working group that was preparing the material and the work on it was marked by a good and democratic atmosphere and comradely relations, though there were quite a few polemics as well.

These conclusions were voiced at today's session of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, during the discussion on the SAWP Federal Conference material on the realization of the political platform, by Ismailj Mikulovici, secretary of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium.

This does not mean, he noted, that all the assessments, conclusions, and attitudes are fully coordinated and realistic, because some of them are nevertheless divergent, but they do not undermine the assessments made and the general results and do not lessen their value.

One of the most topical questions which dominated the preparation of this analysis was undoubtedly that of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins. Mikulovici reiterated that intensified activity is in progress and measures were being adopted with the aim of halting the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins and that results are being achieved, adding that the rate of emigration has dropped and the process of the emigrants' return is beginning to take place. The question of the emigration of others -- Turks, Roms, Muslims, and also Albanians -- from Kosovo and their arrival in the province from other areas, he said, remains unexplained.

Also visible are the frequent differences in assessing the political and security situation. Some of the views go so far as to border on nihilism by stating that the situation in Kosovo has not changed at all or that the "situation has not deteriorated" as compared with 1981. In the working group of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, we succeeded, on the basis of concrete facts, in getting somewhat closer to each other and coordinating views on the main issues. Despite this, the material nevertheless betrays differences which, in Mikulovici's words, are due to lack of information or one-sided reporting, especially in a number of sensationalist articles in the daily and periodical press.

Some journalists have become, wittingly or unwittingly, "hunters" who hunt for black spots. This has a negative effect on the creation and formation of social awareness in the Yugoslav public. The sources of information and the process of keeping working people and citizens informed correctly, in good time, genuinely and comprehensively are thus cut off, without any right. Who has the right, Mikulovci asked, to deny the worker genuine and real information and replace it with what the author likes?

A certain dose of mistrust in the leading cadre in Kosovo, he noted, manifested itself both during the preparation of the material and in it. There are references to careerism, to a "pact with the irredentists," and so forth, which is impermissible, because major cadre changes have taken place in Kosovo and the leading people from the ranks of all the nations and nationalities, above all Albanians are heading the struggle against the class enemy -- Albanian nationalism and irredentism -- and are under attack from them.

Mikulovci noted that most of the data and material provided for the analysis of the realization of the platform had been made available by the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference and the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference and least of it by the Macedonian and Montenegrin SAWP Republican Conferences. This best illustrates the fact that the SAWP republican and provincial conferences have not all equally applied themselves to the realization of the platform and that some of them have not sufficiently applied themselves. This is the result of the lack of comprehension of the Yugoslav character of the political platform on Kosovo, a consequence of which is that the struggle against nationalism is not waged in one's own ranks and that the platform is thought to apply only to the Albanian nationalism and irredentism and not to every form of nationalism wherever it happens to maifest itself. It should be understood that this is primarily a struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and their brutal escalation, but at the same time also a struggle against other forms of nationalism, because in Yugoslavia we have visible manifestations on nationalism, clericonationalism, disaffection, right-wing opposition, opportunism, and so forth, which take a variety of forms, often brutal.

Mikulovci recalled that there had also been polemics and different assessments in connection with many other questions as well and also argued directly with some other attitudes expressed in the prepared material.

In the self-managing acts of the organizations of associated labor there are no solutions that place Serbs or anybody else in the state of actual inequality as is stated in the material. This is why the view expressed in this material that appropriate steps should be taken to speed up economic development, especially in those parts of Kosovo where the Serbian and Montenegrin people are most concentrated, is unacceptable from every point of view. This would be a case, without precedent in Yugoslavia, of the development policies of municipalities being determined on the basis of the ethnic structure of the population. That would be discrimination, Mukulovci stressed.

Seen as a whole, this material does not sufficiently reflect the activities and action of SAWPY, and in particular of the Kosovo SAWP, in other words, it does not show how and what Kosovo SAWP has done in the struggle for the realization of the LCY Central Committee's political platform on Kosovo, Ismailj Mukulovci said.

During the discussion, which lasted several hours, the proposed SAWPY material was basically endorsed, but attention was drawn at the same time to some of its shortcomings and in particular certain political assessments that had been refuted to a great extent at the session.

For instance, Ismailj Bajra described as "controversial those ideas of the authors of the proposed text that try, 4 years hence, to be more radical than what was said in the LCY Central Committee's platform on Kosovo." Speaking in favor of a greater degree of political realism in assessing the situation in Kosovo, he noted that for the most part, the material lacked any analysis of what the SAWP had itself done in implementing the political platform and failed to define the immediate tasks aimed at its implementation. I am in favor of this document being given a more Yugoslav dimension instead of dealing with Kosovo in isolation, as if Kosovo were an oasis isolated from all the developments in Yugoslavia.

Pointing out the different ways in which this problem is being viewed at different levels, Azem Azemi said that it is impermissible the SAWPY should reject the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium's observations on this material. Blanket statements have also been made on the situation in Kosovo by some of the most responsible leaders outside the province. Also inaccurate, in his view, were the assessments according to which nothing had been done in Kosovo to implement the platform and that the irredentists had not been dealth the decisive blow.

Azemi also believes "that we do not have the situation in which the Serbs and the Montenegrins are leaving because of uncertainty because if there are such cases this should be stated concretely instead of generalizing." Azemi also opposed the assessment that the situation in the province is difficult because, he said, if this claim is made without indicating precisely the place or environment, that, to quote his words, accelerates emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

Lazar Vujovic warned that it is dangerous to over dramatize the political situation in Kosovo, but he also drew attention to the other tendency to minimize it and present it better than it actually is. He censured the fact that the material is concerned too much with the description of enemy activity rather than with the activities and results of subjective forces in the implementation of the political platform.

Rade Zvicer drew attention to the presence of disunity in the treatment of this complex problem. In his view the Serbs and the Montenegrins emigrate less because of the activity of the irredentists and more because of disunity, inactivity and inertia of subjective forces.

Aleksandar Peric began by criticizing the fact that there has been a delay with the SAWPY discussion on the implementation of the political platform and that the preparations for the discussion have been too long. Although the material must say something about enemy forces outside the province, they cannot be equated with Albanian irredentists in Kosovo. Also, Peric believes, the view is unacceptable that the situation in Kosovi is identical with that in other parts of Yugoslavia.

Branko Bancetovic drew attention to the fact that some cadres of Serb and Montenegrin nationality let their children attend school outside the province and that some of them on completion of their term of office in Kosovo leave for Belgrade.

Minir Dusi spoke at length about the situation at the university, stressing that this institution is open and that together with Belgrade University it ranks among the centers with the highest number of outside students. In order to relieve pressure on Pristina University, Dusi believes that it would be a good thing to think, at an appropriate level, about the proposal to set up Albanian language departments or groups in Skopje and Titograd.

He recalled the provincial position that university enrollment takes place in accordance with the number of high school pupils who had completed their studies in any particular language, with the result that those who have their lessons in Serbo-Croatian would not be under a threat in this respect.

Abaz Kazasi insisted that the favorable results attained by the Kosovo economy at the beginning of this year be incorporated into the material and that the problem of unemployment in Kosovo be stated more emphatically.

Winding up the discussion, in which Sevki Bitici, Svetlana Pesic, Ejupi Jasari and Ali Krasnici had also taken part, Abdulah Hodza, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, noted that the submitted material had been discussed by this forum on several occasions. He stressed that although there is room for criticism, the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference has been constantly involved in the implementation of the LCY Central Committee political platform on Kosovo. Referring to the differences in the assessment of the situation in Kosovo, Hodza stressed that in Kosovo this assessment is arrived at jointly and that this is the assessment of all the subjects in this province. As an added weight to the assessment that the situation is favorable and stable, Hodza said that there are no longer any open nationalistic demonstrations, that the process of the return of emigrated Serbs and Montenegrins and others who wish to live in Kosovo has been inaugurated and that, last but not least, the struggle against nationalistic indoctrination has produced good results.

In singling out the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins as the main Kosovo problem, Hodza said that emigration under duress has been diminished, but he did wonder, at the same time, whether all the conditions and the climate have been established for it to be finally stopped. In conclusion, he pleaded for an all-embracing action of all progressive forces in Kosovo and further afield, within the SAWP, on a more consistent implementation of the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo, and especially on halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

KOSOVO PUPILS' 'CLENCHED FIST' SALUTE CONDEMNED

AU211753 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The Committee of General People's Defense and Social Self-Defense of the Prizren LC communal committee issued an official communique today on the occasion of a ceremony commemorating the anniversary of the [name indistinct] elementary school in Prizren, when the pupils greeted those present at the opening of the ceremonial program with clenched fists. The committee took the view that such gestures are incompatible [words indistinct] and that they are used by hostile propaganda [words indistinct] from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

In addition, during the program, two inappropriate songs were sung, [words indistinct] because their content caused (?euphoria) among those present. For this reason, representatives of political and social organizations left the ceremonial program. The People's Defense and Social Self-Defense Committee of the Prizren LC Communal Committee condemned the irresponsible behavior of the persons concerned in the aforementioned educational institution, and considered that responsibility must be allocated [passage indistinct].